



Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008

SUPREME COURT OF CALIFORNIA
CALIFORNIA COURTS OF APPEAL
SUPERIOR COURTS OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS

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JUDICIAL COUNCIL
OF CALIFORNIA

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**Judicial Branch
Assembly Bill 1473
Five-Year Infrastructure Plan
Fiscal Year 2007–2008**

Supreme Court of California
California Courts of Appeal
Superior Courts of California
Administrative Office of the Courts

Adopted by Judicial Council on February 24, 2006
Including Subsequent Technical Revisions,
Based on August 25, 2006 Judicial Council Actions

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I. Introduction

The state's court facilities require a renewed and continuing investment to ensure that they serve the public safely, efficiently, and effectively, and that they provide equal access to the law and the judicial system. The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for fiscal year 2006–2007 established a program for improvement of the court facilities of the State of California. Since the approval of that document by the Judicial Council of California on June 1, 2005, the Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has progressed toward accomplishing various aspects of this program. This Five-Year Infrastructure Plan—for FY 2007–2008—represents an update to its predecessor, documenting a multibillion dollar program for improvement of the state's court facilities.

For the first 100 years of statehood, county court facilities stood—figuratively but often quite literally as well—at the center of civic life, monuments to the democratic ideals of early Californians. The court facility remains, now as then, a tangible symbol of the rule of law. It is a central point of contact between Californians and their government and is a key component in the administration of justice. The primary constitutional duty of the courts is to provide an accessible, fair, and impartial forum for the resolution of disputes. Court facilities are public resources that need to be managed in the most effective way to serve the public.

With nearly nine million filings annually, California's court system is the largest in the United States. As the primary point of contact between the public and the judicial branch, court facilities play a central role in access to and delivery of justice. Today, however, California's court buildings are in a state of significant disrepair, and they require substantial improvements to ensure the safety and security of court users, greater court efficiency, and equal access for all.

A. Legislative Framework: Structural Changes to the Responsibility for the Court System

The Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997 shifted responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the state and established the Task Force on Court Facilities (Task Force) to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. It was the overarching recommendation of the Task Force that responsibility for trial court facilities funding and operation be shifted from the counties to the state. The Task Force recommended that the judicial branch, which is wholly responsible for all court functions, should also be responsible for the facilities in which it operates.

In 2002, the Trial Court Facilities Act (Sen. Bill 1732, Stats. 2002, ch. 1082, and subsequent modifying language) was enacted. The act provides for the shift of responsibility for trial court facilities—including operations, maintenance, facility modifications, and capital-outlay projects—from county to state governance, under the direction of the Judicial Council. The act was the final step in restructuring the courts into an integrated judicial branch and built on three earlier pieces of legislation intended to unify the courts: the Trial Court Funding Act (1997), which provided for state funding of the court system; Proposition 220 (1998), which allowed for the voluntary unification of the state's superior and municipal courts into a single trial court in each county; and the Trial Court Employment Protection and Governance Act (2000), which made the courts independent employers of the more than 20,000 trial court workers.

It is within the context of these changes to the California court system funding and organization as well as of the mandate of the Trial Court Facilities Act that this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the California court system has been developed.

B. The Judicial Council and the Administrative Office of the Courts

The judicial branch is one of the three branches of California state government, along with the executive and legislative branches. The Judicial Council, chaired by the Chief Justice, is the governing body that provides policy guidelines to this branch of government and all the California courts.

The Administrative Office of the Courts is the staff agency to the Judicial Council of California. Recent structural changes in the state judicial branch, such as unification of the superior and municipal courts, and state funding of the court system, have significantly increased the AOC's roles and responsibilities. Today, the agency has more than 850 staff and is organized into nine divisions in San Francisco, one division in Sacramento, and three regional offices.

The AOC is housed in four facilities, with its main headquarters and the Bay Area/Northern Coastal Regional Office in the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building in San Francisco. The Office of Governmental Affairs and the Northern/Central Regional Office are located in separate leased offices in Sacramento. The Southern Regional Office is located in leased office space in Burbank.

To fulfill the responsibilities of the Trial Court Facilities Act, the AOC, in August 2003, established the Office of Court Construction and Management (OCCM) to manage trial court transfers, strategic planning for capital outlay, design and construction of court facilities, and facility real estate management for the Supreme Court, Courts of Appeal, AOC, and superior courts statewide.

C. Trial and Appellate Courts

Trial courts are the primary point of contact between California's residents and the judicial system. These courts, funded by the state and operated by local court officers and employees, determine the facts of a particular case and initially decide the applicable law. California's trial courts are used by millions of visitors: victims, witnesses, attorneys, police and sheriff personnel, jurors, and defendants both in-custody and out of custody.

The Courts of Appeal review trial court interpretation and application of the law and devote themselves exclusively to the law—its application and development. The appellate courts function more simply than the trial courts, without the participation of the litigating parties, witnesses, and juries. Lawyers generally are the only individuals present in court sessions, and hearings typically take no more than a few days per month, focusing on oral argument supplementing the written briefs and records. The Supreme Court, the highest California court, has jurisdiction in proceedings for extraordinary relief. It may elect to review cases previously decided by the Courts of Appeal and, by law, must review all those cases in which a judgment of death has been pronounced by a trial court.

California's appellate court facilities are currently the responsibility of the state, while the responsibility for superior court facilities is moving from counties to the state under the mandate of the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002.

D. California's Appellate Court Facilities

The appellate courts function in nine facilities in as many locations serving six districts. Capital projects for new state-owned court facilities for the Fourth Appellate District in Santa Ana and for the Fifth Appellate District in Fresno are in progress. New appellate facilities are also planned in San Diego and San Jose, to provide adequate and cost-effective space for these courts now located in leased office space. A funding request to secure a site for the expansion of the Fourth Appellate District in Riverside has also been incorporated into this plan.

E. California's Trial Court Facilities

California's 451 trial court facilities vary considerably in size, age, and condition. The largest trial court facility is the Stanley Mosk Courthouse in downtown Los Angeles with 101 courtrooms. Some rural and mountain areas are served by 1 or 2 courtroom facilities. While a few court facilities are new or quite old and historic, the inventory is generally aging, with 70 percent of all court facilities in California built before 1980. In most cases, these older facilities do not serve the public or the court well, owing to physical conditions and designs rendered obsolete by modern court operations and caseload demands. While some counties have invested in their court facilities during the last decade, many counties have not, due to insufficient funding and competing priorities.

California's court facilities are in a state of significant disrepair. Of the state's 451 court facilities, 90 percent require significant renovation, repair, or maintenance. Over 80 percent were constructed before the 1988 seismic codes took effect, 23 court facilities are in temporary buildings or trailers, and 25 percent lack space to assemble jurors.¹ These facilities are in extremely poor condition, lack any type of security, are functionally insufficient to support court operations, and are sometimes inaccessible.

Court facilities serving California's trial courts were built and are maintained by each of California's 58 county governments. Needs were assessed at the county level, and both funding and approval for construction, maintenance, and renovation projects have been and remain the responsibility of each county's board of supervisors, until such time as transfers are executed. As a result, the trial courts are often "subject to the vagaries of local fiscal health and relationships,"² and significant inequities have grown between courts in terms of facilities operations and maintenance.

In addition to local priorities, other reasons for inequality in county funding were related to limited funding, including Proposition 13's limits on property taxes, severe recessions in the late 1980s and early 1990s, and the shift of funding that supports school districts from the counties to the state.³ As a result, many California courts have suffered from deferred maintenance, lack

¹ *Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities*, Oct. 1, 2001.

² *State of the Judiciary*, March 2003.

³ *Proposition 13 at Twenty-Five*, Capital Center for Government Law and Policy, University of the Pacific McGeorge School of Law, May 2004.

adequate security, do not meet life and health safety or seismic codes, and are not accessible to people with disabilities.⁴ Several courts with high caseload growth occupy leased offices or modular buildings to meet the need for additional courtrooms and public service areas, resulting in unconsolidated court operations that are inefficient to operate and inadequate in meeting the full, functional needs of the public and the court.

F. Transfer of Trial Court Facilities

Under the Trial Court Facilities Act, negotiations for transfer of responsibility of all trial court facilities from the counties to the state began July 1, 2004, and will continue through June 30, 2007. This transfer process will gradually increase the area under Judicial Council responsibility and AOC management by over 10 million usable square feet (USF).⁵

⁴ *Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities*, Oct. 1, 2001.

⁵ Usable square feet (USF) is defined by the Task Force as component gross area (CGSF), which represents all net areas assigned to a given component, as well as related internal circulation, interior partitions and interior columns, chases serving the space, and other areas incidental to the component's spatial organization or construction, plus the corridors connecting the components. It expresses the amount of "usable" area for a specific use. Component gross area excludes the area required for public circulation and lobbies, mechanical and electrical spaces and distribution shafts, stairs, elevators, and other common building elements.

G. Map of California Court Jurisdictions

Figure 1 presents a map showing the geographical jurisdiction of each of the six appellate court districts and each of the 58 superior courts.

Figure 1: State of California Superior and Appellate Court Jurisdictions



II. Summary of Fiscal Year 2007–2008 Funding Requests and Concept Papers for Future Funding

The AOC is requesting funding authorization in fiscal year (FY) 2007–2008 for the projects shown in Table 1. Funding requests include subsequent phases of the projects included in the FY 2006–2007 Budget Act, as presented in Table 7, as well as additional trial court projects approved by the Judicial Council on August 25, 2006.

Table 1: Funding Requests for Court Projects for FY 2007–2008

Project	\$ (in millions)	Phases*	Funding Source**
Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District (San Diego)	\$ 14.052	A	GF
Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District (Orange)	3.086	C	GF
Court of Appeal, Sixth Appellate District (San Jose)	9.155	A	GF
Calaveras, New San Andreas Court	3.392	A and P	SCFCF
Contra Costa, New East Contra Costa Court	51.410	W and C	SCFCF
Lassen, New Susanville Court	1.478	A	GF
Los Angeles, New Long Beach Court	34.141	A	GF
Madera, New Madera Court	3.440	A	SCFCF
Mono, New Mammoth Lakes Court	0.725	W	SCFCF
Plumas/Sierra, New Portola/Loyalton Court	5.318	W and C	SCFCF
Riverside, New Riverside Mid-County Region Court	3.283	A	SCFCF
San Benito, New Hollister Court	5.990	A	SCFCF
San Bernardino, New San Bernardino Court	23.679	A and P	GF
San Joaquin, New Stockton Court	14.243	A and P	GF
Tulare, New Porterville Court	4.426	A	SCFCF
Total	\$ 177.818		

* A = Land acquisition; P = Preliminary design; W = Working drawings; C = Construction

** GF = General Fund; SCFCF = State Court Facilities Construction Fund

The AOC submitted concept papers to the Department of Finance in June 2006 for projects to be funded during the Five-Year Plan period, as presented in Table 2.

Table 2: Concept Papers for Court Projects for FYs 2008–2009 to 2011–2012

Project	Initial FY Request	Total All FYs \$ (in millions)
Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District (Riverside)	FY 2008–2009, ongoing	20.2
Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects	FY 2008–2009, ongoing	1,200.0
Total		\$ 1,220.2

III. Appellate Courts Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the appellate courts of California includes initial phases of projects to construct two new appellate court facilities to replace leased facilities in San Diego and San Jose. These proposals are consistent with the prior year's Infrastructure Plan. The plan also includes future funding for expansion of the appellate court in Riverside.

A. Purpose of and Services Provided by the Supreme Court

The Supreme Court of California has discretion to review decisions of the Courts of Appeal, the Public Utilities Commission, the State Bar of California, and the Commission on Judicial Performance. It is required to review all death penalty judgments from the superior courts. In addition, the court has original jurisdiction in proceedings for "extraordinary relief," such as petitions seeking writs of certiorari, mandate, prohibition, and habeas corpus.

The Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and six associate justices, each serving 12-year terms as mandated by the California State Constitution. The justices are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Commission on Judicial Appointments. The court is located in the Earl Warren Building in San Francisco, with additional chambers in Sacramento and Los Angeles. The court hears oral argument four times a year in San Francisco, four times a year in Los Angeles, and twice a year in Sacramento. Occasionally, special oral argument sessions are held elsewhere.

The number of cases filed in the Supreme Court is projected to increase from FY 2003–2004 actual filings of 8,564 to 11,430 in 2010, based on Task Force projections.

Except for death penalty cases, which are guaranteed an automatic appeal, the Supreme Court has discretion to decide whether it will review any case. Consequently, the court's space requirements do not change dramatically over time, despite the increased number of filings. When a majority of the justices agree to hear a case, the Chief Justice will order the matter set for oral argument. After oral argument, the justices confer and issue a written decision within the statutory time of 90 days.

B. Summary of Existing Supreme Court Facilities

The Supreme Court is headquartered in the Earl Warren Building on San Francisco's Civic Center Plaza. The court also maintains small office suites in the Ronald Reagan State Office Building in Los Angeles and in the Stanley Mosk Library and Courts building in Sacramento, which is included in this report as part of the Court of Appeal, Third Appellate District inventory.

1. Supreme Court of California

Existing Facility:	<i>Supreme Court of California – San Francisco</i> <i>350 McAllister Street, San Francisco – 1st, 4th, 5th & 6th Floors</i> <i>455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 6th Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 98,155 USF • State-owned historic Earl Warren Building (1923) • Justices – 7 		
Current Status:	The Earl Warren Building is the headquarters of the California Supreme Court, which occupies the 1st, 4th, 5th, and 6th floors of this building. (The court shares the building with the Court of Appeal, First Appellate District, which occupies part of the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd floors.) A total restoration including a seismic retrofit of this building was completed in 1998. The Warren Building is fully occupied and the Supreme Court has maximized the space it occupies.		
Needs:	Required Space.....	98,155	USF
	Current Space.....	98,155	USF
	Net Current Need	0	USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.		

Existing Facility:	<i>Supreme Court of California – Los Angeles</i> <i>300 South Spring Street, Los Angeles – 2nd Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 9,579 USF • State-owned Ronald Reagan State Building (1990) 		
Current Status:	The court hears oral argument at this location four times a year. Three staff members are permanently located in this building, which adequately houses a suite of offices for the court's use. The Supreme Court shares a courtroom with the Court of Appeal, Second Appellate District.		
Needs:	Required Space	9,579	USF
	Current Space.....	9,579	USF
	Net Current Need	0	USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.		

C. Purpose of and Services Provided by the Courts of Appeal

The Courts of Appeal must respond to all appeals to decisions made by the trial courts and will need additional justices over time to meet an increased caseload.

The Courts of Appeal decide questions of law, such as whether the superior court judge applied the law correctly in a case. The court makes its decision based on review of the record of the original trial, not by hearing testimony or retrying cases. Consequently, appellate courts are not high-traffic facilities. Each of the nine appellate court facilities requires only one courtroom to accommodate a panel of justices. Appellate court facilities do not require holding cells or space for jurors. Courts of Appeal handle large volumes of paper, including multiple copies of briefs and trial court records that vary in size because of case complexity.

D. Planning for Future Appellate Court Facilities

A comprehensive evaluation of all appellate court facilities in California was completed by the Task Force. As part of the study, the Task Force developed facility guidelines for appellate courts, identified current space needs, projected future needs, inspected and evaluated all appellate court facilities, and developed capital planning options for each. This Five-Year Infrastructure Plan summarizes the Task Force findings, which recommended replacing leased facilities with state-owned facilities designed specifically for the Courts of Appeal.

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the Courts of Appeal is based on current authorized judicial positions in 2005 as well as a 2010 forecast of judicial positions and projected filings developed by the Task Force in 1999, as presented in Table 3.

Table 3: Courts of Appeal FY 2003–2004 and 2010 Projected Justices and Filings

District – Court Location	2005 Justices	2010 Projected Justices	2003– 2004 Filings	2010 Projected Filings
First – San Francisco	20	20.3	3,819	5,327
Second – Los Angeles, Ventura	32	36.2	7,987	15,288
Third – Sacramento	11	11.5	2,734	4,390
Fourth – San Diego, Riverside, Santa Ana.....	25	26.7	5,917	11,079
Fifth – Fresno	10	12.7	2,368	3,500
Sixth – San Jose.....	7	7.4	1,471	1,991
Totals	105	114.8	24,296	41,575

E. Summary of Appellate Court Projects

As presented in Table 4, there are several appellate court projects that are planned or already underway. This Five-Year Plan includes capital-outlay projects for new court facilities for the Fourth Appellate District, Division One in San Diego; the Fourth Appellate District, Division Two in Riverside; and the Sixth Appellate District in San Jose.

At the present time, two appellate courts are underway. In 2005, the Judicial Council approved site selection in the City of Santa Ana to build a new appellate court facility for the Fourth Appellate District, Division Three in Orange County. Design of the new court in Santa Ana is underway. The new Fifth Appellate District court project in Fresno is under construction and is estimated to be completed by winter 2007. The space requirements of each of these court facilities are based on the "Appellate Court Facilities Guidelines." These guidelines were developed by the Task Force and were adopted by the Judicial Council effective July 1, 2002.

Table 4: Summary of Appellate Court Facilities and Capital-Outlay Projects

<u>Appellate District</u>	<u>Division</u>	<u>City</u>	<u>State-Owned</u>	<u>Existing Commercial Lease</u>	<u>Capital-Outlay Project Approved or Planned</u>
First	1-5	San Francisco	×		
Second	1-5, 7, & 8	Los Angeles	×		
Second	6	Ventura		×	
Third	—	Sacramento	×		
Fourth	1	San Diego		×	Planned FY 2007–2008
Fourth	2	Riverside	×		Planned FY 2008–2009
			(lease to own)		
Fourth	3	Santa Ana		×	Design underway
Fifth	—	Fresno		×	Construction underway
Sixth	—	San Jose		×	Planned FY 2007–2008

F. Summary, Inventory, and Evaluation of Existing Appellate Court Facilities

Each of the Courts of Appeal in California is described below. Five courts are currently located in leased space. The Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District in Riverside is located in a leased-to-own facility and, as such, is treated as a state-owned building.

1. First Appellate District – San Francisco

Existing Facility:	<i>San Francisco</i> <i>350 McAllister Street, San Francisco – 1st, 2nd & 3rd Floors</i> <i>455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 4th Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 82,716 USF• State-owned historic Earl Warren Building (1923) and adjoining new state-owned high-rise Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (1998)	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space	82,716 USF
	Current Space	82,716 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

2. Second Appellate District

Existing Facility:	<i>Los Angeles – Divisions 1–5, 7 & 8</i> <i>300 South Spring Street, Los Angeles – 2nd, 3rd & 4th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 117,156 USF• State-owned Ronald Reagan State Building (1990)	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space	117,156 USF
	Current Space	117,156 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Ventura – Division 6</i> <i>200 East Santa Clara Street, Ventura</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 23,329 USF (excludes 800 USF for storage) • Commercial leased standalone building 	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space	23,329 USF
	Current Space	23,329 USF
	Net Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

3. Third Appellate District – Sacramento

Existing Facility:	<i>Sacramento</i> <i>914 Capitol Mall, Sacramento – 1st, 2nd & 5th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 36,945 USF • State-owned historic Stanley Mosk Library and Courts Building (1929) 	
Current Status:	The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time.	
Needs:	Required Space	36,945 USF
	Current Space	36,945 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Sacramento</i> <i>900 N Street, Sacramento – 4th Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 15,827 USF • State-owned Library and Courts Annex Building (1994) 	
Current Status:	This space houses the Clerk’s office, public filing office, court receptionist, and administrative and computer staff.	
Needs:	Required Space	15,827 USF
	Current Space	15,827 USF
	Net Need	0 USF
Proposal:	This facility adequately meets the needs of this court.	

4. Fourth Appellate District

Existing Facility:	<i>San Diego – Division 1</i> <i>750 B Street, Suite 300, San Diego – 3rd, 4th & 5th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 43,042 USF • Commercial leased Symphony Towers high-rise 	
Current Status:	<p>The court is located on three floors in a commercial building in downtown San Diego. Because of the floor plan configuration and the required building egress, it is not possible to secure the 5th floor and provide a safe workplace for the justices who occupy this floor. The building is too small for current needs.</p>	
Needs:	Required Space	51,200 USF
	Current Space.....	43,042 USF
	Net Current Need	8,158 USF
Proposal:	<p>A new state-owned court facility is being proposed for funding beginning in FY 2007–2008. The new facility is estimated to be 51,200 USF or 66,460 Building Gross Square Feet (BGSF) and cost \$71.908 million to build. This estimate includes a preliminary estimate of the cost to acquire land and the project’s soft costs.</p>	

Existing Facility:	<i>Riverside – Division 2</i> <i>3389 Twelfth Street, Riverside</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 35,034 USF • Lease-to-own standalone building (1998). Leased from the County of Riverside. 	
Current Status:	<p>The existing facility now adequately meets the needs of the court, requiring no additional area or modifications at this time. However, future expansion of this facility will be necessary, due to projected caseload growth.</p>	
Needs:	Required Space	51,034 USF
	Current Space.....	35,034 USF
	Net Need	16,000 USF
Proposal:	<p>An expansion of 16,000 USF, or 20,000 BGSF to this facility is proposed for funding beginning in FY 2008-2009 at a cost of \$20.224 million. This estimate includes acquisition and project soft costs.</p>	

Existing Facility:	<i>Santa Ana – Division 3</i> <i>925 North Spurgeon Street and 500 West Santa Ana Boulevard</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 34,016 USF • Leased space in two commercial buildings 	
Current Status:	<p>The main location for the court is on North Spurgeon Street, where the court occupies 26,686 USF of space in a standalone commercial building. In March 2002, the court moved into 7,330 USF of additional commercial space in a neighboring multitenant building to accommodate two new justices and staff created by Senate Bill 1857. Lack of consolidated space hinders court operational efficiency.</p>	
Needs:	Required Space	45,166 USF
	Current Space	34,016 USF
	Net Need	11,150 USF
Proposal:	<p>Plans to replace leased space in two neighboring buildings are underway. In 2005, the Judicial Council approved selection of a site owned by the City of Santa Ana for the new 55,000 BGSF court facility. An agreement for the acquisition of this property has been executed by the parties, and the escrow period has begun. Design of the building is underway and scheduled to be completed in December 2006. When the new court facility is completed in 2008, the court will vacate the leased spaces it presently occupies.</p>	

5. Fifth Appellate District – Fresno

Existing Facility:	<i>Fresno</i> <i>2525 Capitol Street and 2445 Capitol Street, Fresno</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 37,579 USF • Leased space in two commercial buildings 	
Current Status:	The main location for the court is at 2525 Capitol Street, where the court occupies 37,579 USF of space in a commercial standalone building. In late January 2002, the court expanded into 2,918 USF of leased space in 2445 Capitol Street located across the street from the court facility. This additional space accommodated the new justice and staff created by Senate Bill 1857.	
Needs:	Required Space	51,000 USF
	Current Space.....	37,579 USF
	Net Need	13,421 USF
Proposal:	Drawings for a new 51,000 USF or 61, 000 BGSF court facility were bid in summer 2005. Construction is underway, with completion scheduled for winter 2007. When the court moves into the new facility, both the leased offices it now occupies will be vacated.	

6. Sixth Appellate District – San Jose

Existing Facility:	<i>San Jose</i> <i>333 West Santa Clara Avenue, San Jose – 10th & 11th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 31,420 USF • Commercial leased space in high-rise building. 	
Current Status:	The court has been located in this high-rise commercial building since 1988. The building is too small for current needs.	
Needs:	Required Space	41,700 USF
	Current Space.....	31,420 USF
	Net Need	10,280 USF
Proposal:	A new state-owned court facility is proposed for funding beginning in FY 2007–2008. The new facility is estimated to be 41,700 USF, or 54,200 BGSF, and cost \$47.436 million to build. This estimate includes a preliminary estimate of the cost to purchase a site and project soft costs.	

IV. Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the trial courts is presented here in the context of a multiyear planning process with interim steps that have been directed by policy adopted by the Judicial Council. While some funding for court capital projects has been proposed by the Governor, this plan presents the funding requirements (in current dollars) for all proposed court capital improvement projects.

A. Summary of Trial Court Capital Planning Process

Since 1998, the AOC has been engaged in a process of planning for capital improvements to California's court facilities. This planning work has been undertaken in the context of the transition toward state responsibility for court facilities. The planning initiatives, beginning with the Task Force, have gradually moved from a statewide overview to county-level master planning and to project-specific planning efforts.

1. Task Force on Court Facilities. The capital planning process began with the passage of the Lockyer-Isenberg Trial Court Funding Act of 1997, which transferred responsibility for funding trial court operations from the counties to the state and established the Task Force to identify facility needs and possible funding alternatives. Over two and a half years, the Task Force developed a set of findings and recommendations contained in its Final Report, dated October 1, 2001. The Task Force surveyed the superior court facilities to identify the functional and physical problems of each facility. Many of the Task Force's key findings are referred to in this document.

The Task Force projected space requirements based on correcting current deficiencies and meeting future growth needs. A broad estimate of the cost to meet these needs was then developed, including the extent to which the existing facilities could be reused. The options developed were painted with a very broad brush, did not consider changes to how the court might deliver services at various locations, and were based on limited involvement of the local courts or justice community.

2. Facility Master Plans for 58 Trial Courts. The AOC undertook the next step in the capital planning process in June 2001 with the initiation of a 2½-year effort to develop a facility master plan for each of the 58 trial courts in California. By December 2003, the AOC completed a facility master plan for each of the 58 courts. Each master plan was guided by a steering committee or project team composed of members of the local court, county administration, county justice partners, and the AOC. The planning horizon for the master plans is 20 years.

The master plans confirmed the Task Force findings related to physical and functional condition of each court facility, refined the caseload projection for each court, considered how best to provide court services to the public, developed a judgeship and staffing projection for each court location, and examined development options for how best to meet goals related to court service, operational efficiency, local public policy, and cost-effectiveness.

The facility requirements for the superior courts were based on several guidelines or guiding principles:

- A methodology developed by the AOC and adopted by the Judicial Council to project and standardize statewide judicial needs based on a set of judicial workload standards was applied to census-based population demographics and historical caseload data to estimate future caseload by type, at five-year planning intervals. In turn, the data was used to project the needs of the court as to future judgeships. Associated staffing requirements were extrapolated from the judgeship projections.
- Trial Court Facility Guidelines, developed by the Task Force and later adopted by the Judicial Council, were used as a basis for developing space requirements based on judgeship and staff projections. Application of these guidelines results in 8,500 to 10,000 USF per courtroom (the requisite increase to BGSF includes circulation and building structure as well). Analysis of the 58 facility master plans confirmed the high side of the Task Force analysis, with the statewide average USF per courtroom calculated at 10,160 USF.
- Local superior court public service objectives, including how best to serve the public, were examined in each master plan. The distribution of court facilities and the types of cases that are heard at each location vary from county to county. The master plan process determined which court services could be expanded to more locations, or, conversely, which court facilities and services could be consolidated and how access could be best provided to court services in the county.

After space requirements were developed and existing building condition and capacity were confirmed by the master plan team, the team examined how best to meet the service delivery goals of the court. A master plan solution to the capital needs of each court is presented in each facility master plan, including the types and amounts of space required, the time frame in which construction or renovation projects should be initiated and completed, and the estimated cost of each project in 2002 dollars. Capital projects include building new court facilities, renovating existing court facilities, and expanding existing facilities.

3. Prioritization of Trial Court Capital Projects Identified in Master Plans. The third step in the capital planning process was to prioritize individual projects identified in the 58 master plans and then consolidate these projects into a statewide plan. The AOC developed a procedure that was adopted by the Judicial Council in August 2003, which is referenced as Appendix A of the Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007. This procedure was technically sophisticated and sought to prioritize these projects on an unbiased and consistent basis. The procedure evaluated 201 capital projects identified in the master plans to be initiated in the second quarter of 2010 or earlier. The resulting Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan, a first in the state of California, was approved by the Judicial Council for submission to the Department of Finance in February 2004.

Pursuant to Assembly Bill 1473, the AOC submitted to the Department of Finance a Five-Year Infrastructure Plan, entitled AB 1473 Five-Year Capitalized Asset Plan FY 2005–2006. Based

on subsequent discussions with staff of the Department of Finance and the Legislative Analyst's Office, AOC staff recommended modifications of the capital outlay plan for Judicial Council approval. The main recommendation was the combination of two lists (demonstration projects and ranked projects) to provide the single prioritized list the state is familiar with. Staff also recommended that project phasing anomalies in the ranked list be corrected.

Beginning in 2005, the AOC guided by its advising body, the Task Force and the Interim Panel reevaluated the prioritization methodology. As a result, the methodology was simplified, and through its application, a new list of trial court capital projects—the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan—was developed, which is included below as Table 6. The Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects and the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan—presenting five project priority groups—were approved at the Judicial Council meeting on August 25, 2006 and can be referenced in Appendix A of this plan. The methodology and the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan is the framework for the FY 2007–2008 funding request and will be used to guide all subsequent funding requests.

4. Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan: Project Priority Groups. Table 6 presents a list of trial court capital projects in five priority groups derived from the application of the prioritization methodology adopted by the Judicial Council on August 25, 2006. Project names have been updated to provide uniformity and clarity. The list of projects presents the estimated total project costs in January 2006 dollars.

The updated cost figures were derived from the July 2002 master plan costs escalated to January 2006, based on the assumptions presented in Table 5.

Table 5: Project Cost Escalation Rates, July 2002 through December 2005

<u>Escalation Period</u>	<u>Escalation Rate</u>
July 2002 – December 2002	2%
January 2003 – December 2003	4%
January 2004 – December 2004	18%
January 2005 – December 2005	<u>18%</u>
Total	42%
Total Escalation Compounded Over Escalation Period	<u><u>47.7%</u></u>

These escalation rates are based on inflation and market forces that the California construction industry has continued to experience over the past few years. The escalation rate of 18 percent each calendar year from January 2004 to December 2005 includes a 20 percent factor for dramatic market swings over and above 15 percent escalation, due to (1) increased construction in school, hospital, and public sector buildings; (2) general scarcity of materials and labor; and (3) national and international market factors. Additionally, national market demands on the construction industry and resulting elevated costs could be attributed to the hurricane disasters of 2005. The total cost of the trial court capital outlay plan will be higher than the total costs in

January 2006 dollars, due to actual land acquisition costs and other project development costs as well as the escalation to the midpoint of construction, although anticipated increases in costs will be somewhat offset by confirming project scopes.

Of the 181 trial court projects, 94 are new construction projects to replace obsolete existing court facilities, 45 are renovations to existing court facilities, and 42 are expansions of existing or future court facilities.

Table 6: Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, Project Priority Groups

Project Priority Group: Immediate Need

Projects are not listed in consecutive rank, but by total score, then by security score, and finally by alphabetical order of county name.

County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total Project Cost
(Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)								
Madera	New Madera Court	17	5	4	4	4	\$ 121,482,000	\$ 121,482,000
Monterey	New King City Court	17	5	4	3	5	17,335,000	138,817,000
Placer	Addition to Roseville Court	17	5	4	3	5	15,818,000	154,635,000
San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Court	17	5	3	4	5	123,940,000	278,575,000
Placer	New Tahoe Area Court	17	4	5	3	5	TBD	278,575,000
Butte	New North Butte County Court	16	5	4	2	5	22,886,000	301,461,000
Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Center	16	5	3	3	5	63,226,000	364,687,000
Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Court	16	5	3	3	5	59,277,000	423,964,000
Riverside	New Riverside Mid-County Region Court	16	5	3	3	5	27,677,000	451,641,000
Riverside	New Indio Juvenile Court (Desert Reg)	16	5	5	1	5	15,231,000	466,872,000
Tulare	New Porterville Court	15.5	5	4	3	3.5	62,452,000	529,324,000
Fresno	New Clovis Court	15	5	3	2	5	31,136,000	560,460,000
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Court – Phase 1 (S)	15	5	3	3	4	186,365,000	746,825,000
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Court – Phase 2 (S)	15	5	3	3	4	65,634,000	812,459,000
San Benito	New Hollister Court	15	5	4	4	2	27,931,000	840,390,000
Merced	Addition to New Merced Court	15	4	3	3	5	31,060,000	871,450,000
Orange	Addition to Laguna Niguel Court	15	4	3	3	5	47,657,000	919,107,000
San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Court	15	4	3	3	5	49,710,000	968,817,000
Calaveras	New San Andreas Court	14.5	5	4	4	1.5	27,392,000	996,209,000
Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Court	14.5	5	3	3	3.5	229,584,000	1,225,793,000
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Court	14.5	5	3	4	2.5	130,564,000	1,356,357,000
Riverside	New Temecula Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	14	5	3	1	5	16,737,000	1,373,094,000
Shasta	New Redding Court	14	5	3	3	3	116,528,000	1,489,622,000
Contra Costa	New North Concord Court	14	4	3	3	4	83,816,000	1,573,438,000
Riverside	Addition to Corona Court (W Reg)	14	4	2	3	5	14,473,000	1,587,911,000
Stanislaus	New Modesto Court	14	4	3	2	5	31,418,000	1,619,329,000
Kern	Renovate Bakersfield Court	14	3	3	3	5	646,000	1,619,975,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Court (N)	14	3	4	2	5	4,655,000	1,624,630,000
Solano	Renovation and Addition to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse	14	3	3	3	5	17,812,000	1,642,442,000
Imperial	New El Centro Family Court	13.5	5	4	4	0.5	21,905,000	1,664,347,000

Project Priority Group: Immediate Need *(continued)*

Projects are not listed in consecutive rank, but by total score, then by security score, and finally by alphabetical order of county name.

County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total Project Cost
(Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)								
Kern	New Mojave Court.....	13.5	5	4	2	2.5	16,625,000	1,680,972,000
Lassen	New Susanville Court	13.5	5	4	3	1.5	38,591,000	1,719,563,000
San Joaquin	New Stockton Court.....	13.5	5	3	3	2.5	72,738,000	1,792,301,000
Sutter	New Yuba City Court.....	13.5	5	4	2	2.5	55,323,000	1,847,624,000
Kern	New Ridgecrest Court.....	13	5	4	1	3	10,198,000	1,857,822,000
Tehama	New Red Bluff Court.....	13	5	3	3	2	17,358,000	1,875,180,000
Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Court.....	13	5	3	2	3	136,711,000	2,011,891,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Joshua Tree Court.....	13	4	2	2	5	11,338,000	2,023,229,000
Los Angeles	Renovation of Santa Clarita Court (NV)	13	3	3	2	5	5,154,000	2,028,383,000
Merced	New Los Banos Court	13	3	3	2	5	16,117,000	2,044,500,000
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Court (W Reg) .	13	3	4	1	5	15,299,000	2,059,799,000
Riverside	New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Court (W Reg).....	13	3	3	2	5	25,069,000	2,084,868,000
Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Court (SE).....	13	2	3	3	5	98,535,000	2,183,403,000
Santa Barbara	Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Court.....	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	36,391,000	2,219,794,000
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Court.....	12.5	5	3	3	1.5	120,072,000	2,339,866,000
Tuolumne	New Sonora Court.....	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	40,642,000	2,380,508,000
Yolo	New Woodland Court	12.5	5	3	3	1.5	113,232,000	2,493,740,000

Project Priority Group: Critical Need

Projects are not listed in consecutive rank, but by total score, then by security score, and finally by alphabetical order of county name.

County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total Project Cost
(Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)								
Imperial	Addition to El Centro Court.....	12	5	3	4	0	\$ 70,228,000	\$2,563,968,000
Imperial	Renovate El Centro Court	12	5	3	4	0	17,851,000	2,581,819,000
Imperial	Renovate El Centro Court - Phase 2	12	5	3	4	0	2,001,000	2,583,820,000
Lake	New Lakeport Court.....	12	5	4	2	1	30,138,000	2,613,958,000
Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Court	12	5	4	3	0	738,000	2,614,696,000
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Meadowlark Juvenile Court.....	12	5	4	3	0	18,025,000	2,632,721,000
San Diego	New Central San Diego Court	12	5	3	4	0	330,737,000	2,963,458,000
Sierra	New Downieville Court	12	5	4	3	0	7,636,000	2,971,094,000
Siskiyou	New Yreka Court	12	5	3	4	0	28,151,000	2,999,245,000
Sonoma	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	12	5	3	4	0	9,324,000	3,008,569,000
Mariposa	New Mariposa Court.....	12	4	5	3	0	18,893,000	3,027,462,000
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Court	12	4	3	2	3	31,418,000	3,058,880,000
Riverside	Addition to Hemet Court (Mid-Cnty Reg).....	12	3	3	1	5	15,357,000	3,074,237,000
Kern	New Delano Court.....	12	2	3	2	5	17,113,000	3,091,350,000
San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center.....	11.5	5	4	1	1.5	3,452,000	3,094,802,000
Los Angeles	New Glendale Court (NC)	11.5	4	3	2	2.5	83,441,000	3,178,243,000
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Center.....	11.5	3	3	3	2.5	3,822,000	3,182,065,000
Kern	New Taft Court.....	11.5	2	4	2	3.5	10,592,000	3,192,657,000
Alpine	New Markleeville Court.....	11	5	4	2	0	7,179,000	3,199,836,000
El Dorado	New Placerville Court.....	11	5	3	3	0	37,564,000	3,237,400,000
Mendocino	New Ukiah Court	11	5	3	3	0	31,918,000	3,269,318,000
Plumas	New Quincy Court	11	5	4	2	0	23,331,000	3,292,649,000
Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Court	11	5	3	3	0	182,153,000	3,474,802,000
San Joaquin	Renovate Stockton Court	11	5	3	3	0	31,893,000	3,506,695,000
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly	11	5	3	3	0	518,000	3,507,213,000
Santa Clara	New Mountain View Court.....	11	5	3	3	0	76,394,000	3,583,607,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Family Resources Court	11	5	3	3	0	158,089,000	3,741,696,000
Yolo	New Yolo County Juvenile Court.....	11	5	3	3	0	6,396,000	3,748,092,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Court (MH)...	11	4	3	2	2	30,886,000	3,778,978,000
Ventura	New Ventura East County Court	11	4	1	1	5	88,935,000	3,867,913,000
San Bernardino	New High Desert Court.....	11	1	3	2	5	121,055,000	3,988,968,000
Santa Barbara	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center.....	10.5	5	2	3	0.5	34,273,000	4,023,241,000
Orange	Addition to Fullerton Court.....	10.5	4	2	2	2.5	44,766,000	4,068,007,000
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Court.....	10.5	3	3	3	1.5	87,956,000	4,155,963,000
Monterey	Addition to Salinas Court.....	10.5	3	2	3	2.5	33,846,000	4,189,809,000
Solano	New South Wing and Renovation of Fairfield Old School – Phase One	10.5	3	3	3	1.5	63,569,000	4,253,378,000
Lake	New Clearlake Court.....	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	12,275,000	4,265,653,000
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Court.....	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	3,452,000	4,269,105,000

Project Priority Group: High Need

Projects are not listed in consecutive rank, but by total score, then by security score, and finally by alphabetical order of county name.

County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total Project Cost
							(Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)	
Imperial	Addition to Calexico Court.....	10	5	3	2	0	\$ 4,965,000	\$4,274,070,000
Nevada	New Truckee Court.....	10	5	3	2	0	19,177,000	4,293,247,000
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Historic Anacapa Court.....	10	5	2	3	0	4,879,000	4,298,126,000
Santa Clara	Addition to San Jose Civil Court	10	5	2	3	0	98,979,000	4,397,105,000
Stanislaus	New Turlock Court.....	10	5	4	1	0	34,892,000	4,431,997,000
Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Court	10	4	3	2	1	20,538,000	4,452,535,000
Kings	New Hanford Court.....	10	4	2	2	2	80,063,000	4,532,598,000
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Court (C).....	10	4	3	3	0	756,737,000	5,289,335,000
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Court (JDel)	10	4	4	2	0	36,688,000	5,326,023,000
Nevada	New Nevada City Court.....	10	4	4	2	0	54,946,000	5,380,969,000
San Bernardino	Renovation and Addition to Needles Court.....	10	4	3	3	0	3,574,000	5,384,543,000
San Diego	New Vista Court.....	10	4	3	2	1	79,595,000	5,464,138,000
Humboldt	New Eureka Court.....	10	3	3	3	1	94,757,000	5,558,895,000
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Court - Phase 2	10	3	3	3	1	22,017,000	5,580,912,000
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Court	10	3	3	4	0	41,667,000	5,622,579,000
San Diego	New Chula Vista Court.....	10	3	3	2	2	111,957,000	5,734,536,000
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Court.....	10	3	5	2	0	13,000,000	5,747,536,000
Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Court.....	9.5	5	2	2	0.5	13,493,000	5,761,029,000
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Court	9.5	4	3	2	0.5	55,230,000	5,816,259,000
Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Court	9	4	1	4	0	107,902,000	5,924,161,000
Inyo	New Bishop Court.....	9	4	4	1	0	11,322,000	5,935,483,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Court (JDel).....	9	4	3	2	0	74,243,000	6,009,726,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Court (NC)	9	4	3	2	0	7,267,000	6,016,993,000
Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Court	9	4	3	2	0	11,467,000	6,028,460,000
San Mateo	Addition to Central San Mateo Court	9	4	3	2	0	5,074,000	6,033,534,000
Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers.....	9	4	3	2	0	5,989,000	6,039,523,000
Los Angeles	Addition to New East Los Angeles Criminal Court (E)	9	3	3	3	0	68,891,000	6,108,414,000
Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	9	3	3	3	0	5,723,000	6,114,137,000
Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Court.....	9	3	3	2	1	18,508,000	6,132,645,000
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Old School – Phase Two.....	9	3	3	3	0	22,332,000	6,154,977,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Court.....	9	1	1	2	5	38,646,000	6,193,623,000
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Court.....	8.5	2	2	1	3.5	104,589,000	6,298,212,000
Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Court	8.5	2	3	3	0.5	162,244,000	6,460,456,000
Yuba	New Marysville Court.....	8.5	2	2	3	1.5	46,949,000	6,507,405,000

Project Priority Group: Medium Need

Projects are not listed in consecutive rank, but by total score, then by security score, and finally by alphabetical order of county name.

County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total Project Cost
(Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)								
San Bernardino	Renovation of Joshua Tree Courthouse	8	4	2	2	0	\$ 3,122,000	\$6,510,527,000
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Court.....	8	4	2	2	0	10,823,000	6,521,350,000
Trinity	New Weaverville Court.....	8	4	3	1	0	10,593,000	6,531,943,000
Alameda	New East County Hall of Justice	8	3	3	2	0	106,300,000	6,638,243,000
Fresno	New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Court.....	8	3	3	2	0	5,224,000	6,643,467,000
Humboldt	New Garberville Court.....	8	3	3	2	0	5,902,000	6,649,369,000
Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinquency Court.....	8	3	3	2	0	3,553,000	6,652,922,000
Marin	New Marin Civic Center Court - North	8	3	3	2	0	63,035,000	6,715,957,000
Napa	Renovate Napa Juvenile Court.....	8	3	3	2	0	3,583,000	6,719,540,000
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Court	8	3	3	2	0	163,427,000	6,882,967,000
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Court.....	8	3	3	2	0	4,716,000	6,887,683,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Court (SW)	8	2	3	3	0	25,439,000	6,913,122,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Court (C)	8	2	3	3	0	40,453,000	6,953,575,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Court (W).....	8	2	3	3	0	26,123,000	6,979,698,000
Humboldt	New Hoopa Court.....	8	1	4	3	0	5,479,000	6,985,177,000
Riverside	Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg).....	8	1	1	1	5	127,349,000	7,112,526,000
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Court (W Reg).....	8	1	1	1	5	25,691,000	7,138,217,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Juvenile Dependency Court.....	8	1	1	1	5	29,554,000	7,167,771,000
Kern	Complete Bakersfield Juvenile Justice Center...	7.5	1	2	1	3.5	608,000	7,168,379,000
Riverside	New Indio Court (Desert Reg)	7.5	1	2	1	3.5	148,444,000	7,316,823,000
Los Angeles	Addition to New Southeast Los Angeles Court (SE)	7	3	1	3	0	42,891,000	7,359,714,000
San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Court	7	3	3	1	0	79,468,000	7,439,182,000
San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Court	7	3	3	1	0	1,536,000	7,440,718,000
San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Court	7	3	3	1	0	44,565,000	7,485,283,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Van Nuys Court East (NW)	7	2	2	3	0	49,790,000	7,535,073,000
Riverside	New Blythe Court (Desert Reg).....	7	2	4	1	0	21,990,000	7,557,063,000
Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	7	2	3	1	1	18,668,000	7,575,731,000
San Joaquin	New Lodi Court.....	7	2	3	2	0	22,582,000	7,598,313,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Court ..	7	2	2	3	0	51,386,000	7,649,699,000

Project Priority Group: Low Need

Projects are not listed in consecutive rank, but by total score, then by security score, and finally by alphabetical order of county name.

County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services	Total Project Cost	Cumulative Total Project Cost
(Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)								
Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Court.....	6.5	2	2	2	0.5	\$ 134,426,000	\$7,784,125,000
Los Angeles	Addition to Alhambra Court (NE)	6	2	2	2	0	44,782,000	7,828,907,000
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Court (C)	6	2	2	2	0	146,164,000	7,975,071,000
Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Court (E).....	6	2	2	2	0	131,885,000	8,106,956,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Alhambra Court (NE)	6	2	2	2	0	13,184,000	8,120,140,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (C).....	6	2	2	2	0	86,380,000	8,206,520,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona Court South (E).....	6	2	2	2	0	27,310,000	8,233,830,000
Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Court.....	6	2	2	2	0	57,712,000	8,291,542,000
Riverside	Renovate Palm Springs Court (Desert Reg)	6	2	3	1	0	6,922,000	8,298,464,000
Riverside	Renovate Riverside Historic Court (W Reg)	6	2	3	1	0	5,273,000	8,303,737,000
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Court.....	6	2	2	2	0	61,077,000	8,364,814,000
Tehama	Addition to Red Bluff Court	6	2	3	1	0	10,119,000	8,374,933,000
Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice.....	6	1	2	3	0	12,045,000	8,386,978,000
Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Court (NE).....	6	1	2	3	0	36,852,000	8,423,830,000
Los Angeles	New Compton Court (SC).....	6	1	2	3	0	61,906,000	8,485,736,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Court (SC).....	6	1	2	3	0	28,059,000	8,513,795,000
Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Court.....	6	1	2	1	2	2,249,000	8,516,044,000
Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento William Ridgeway Family Court	5.5	1	1	1	2.5	7,579,000	8,523,623,000
Colusa	New Colusa Court - North	5	1	3	1	0	13,216,000	8,536,839,000
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Court(W).....	5	1	2	2	0	124,283,000	8,661,122,000
Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Court (E)	5	1	2	2	0	29,751,000	8,690,873,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Court (SW).....	5	1	2	2	0	9,635,000	8,700,508,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Court (SE).....	5	1	2	2	0	11,833,000	8,712,341,000
Los Angeles	Complete Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Court (N)	5	1	1	1	2	5,685,000	8,718,026,000
Placer	New Auburn Court.....	5	1	3	1	0	34,452,000	8,752,478,000
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)..	5	1	2	1	1	26,738,000	8,779,216,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Court (SE)	4	1	2	1	0	5,623,000	8,784,839,000
Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Court (NV).....	4	1	2	1	0	10,320,000	8,795,159,000
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice.....	4	1	2	1	0	1,918,000	8,797,077,000
Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice.....	4	1	2	1	0	50,282,000	8,847,359,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Court (JD).....	3	1	1	1	0	106,323,000	8,953,682,000
Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Juvenile Justice Center...	3	1	1	1	0	4,975,000	8,958,657,000
San Mateo	Addition to San Mateo Juvenile Court.....	3	1	1	1	0	1,659,000	8,960,316,000
Total.....							<u>\$ 8,960,316,000</u>	

1. Access to Court Services is defined as relative deficiency in judicial resources in each project using information provided by each court.
2. For courts with projects recently completed, under construction, with pending funding from the county, or approved by the Judicial Council, no additional projects are proposed for FY 07-08 funding. Only one project is proposed for FY 07-08 funding for courts that have several projects scoring 12.5 or higher points.

5. Completed Project Feasibility Reports and Studies. The AOC has been refining project scope and costs for several of the demonstration projects proposed in Five-Year Infrastructure Plan FY 2005–2006 and, in some cases, has explored new service delivery models and development partnerships. The project findings have been completed, and final reports have either been issued or are being prepared. These reports confirm each project’s space program and cost, explore options for project delivery, confirm parking requirements, and validate site requirements for new construction.

The following studies have been completed:

County	Project	Date
Plumas/Sierra	New Portola/Loyalton Court	June 2, 2005
Placer/Nevada	New Tahoe/Truckee Regional Court.....	January 25, 2006
Fresno	Renovate B. F. Sisk Fresno Federal Court	March, 2006
Imperial	New El Centro Family Court.....	May 15, 2006
Orange	Addition to Laguna Niguel Court.....	June 9, 2006
El Dorado	New Placerville Court	May 5, 2006
San Diego	New Central San Diego Court.....	December 15, 2005
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Court	April, 2006

The following project feasibility reports have been completed:

County	Project	Date
Calaveras	New San Andreas Court.....	September 8, 2006
Contra Costa	New East Contra Costa Court.....	April 10, 2006
Lassen	New Susanville Court.....	September 8, 2006
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Court.....	September 8, 2006
Madera	New Madera Court	September 8, 2006
Mono	New Mammoth Lakes Court	April 5, 2006
Riverside	New Riverside Mid-County Region Court.....	September 8, 2006
San Benito	New Hollister Court	September 8, 2006
San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Court	September 8, 2006
San Joaquin	New Stockton Court	September 8, 2006
Tulare	New Porterville Court	September 8, 2006

The AOC will continue to confirm the size and the scope of each project in the Immediate Need group, consistent with the prioritization methodology adopted by the Judicial Council on August 25, 2006.

6. FY 2006–2007 Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects Approved for Inclusion in State Budget. As shown in Table 7, four trial court capital-outlay projects were approved in the FY 2006–2007 Budget Act. The Contra Costa and Plumas/Sierra projects were included in the Governor’s January 2005 budget.

Table 7: FY 2006–2007 Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects Approved for Inclusion in State Budget

Project	\$ (in millions)	Phases*
Contra Costa, New East Contra Costa Court.....	\$ 2.232	A and P
Mono, New Mammoth Lakes Court.....	2.055	A and P
Plumas/Sierra, New Portola/Loyalton Court.....	0.706	A and P
Fresno, Renovation of B. F. Sisk Fresno Federal Court.....	61.327	P, W, and C
Total	\$ 66.320	

* A = Land acquisition; P = Preliminary design; W = Working drawings; C = Construction

B. Current Planning Activities and Future Updates to Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan

As part of the effort to examine the costs of the proposed trial court capital projects, AOC staff has studied the original master plan projections of judicial position equivalents (JPEs). JPEs reflect authorized judicial positions adjusted for vacancies, assistance rendered by a court to other courts, and assistance received by a court from assigned judges, temporary judges, commissioners, and referees. Projections are based on a combination of population and workload drivers. The number of JPEs determines the number of courtrooms required to service the courts of each county and is therefore a key consideration in confirming each project’s size and budget.

Figure 2 below contains the actual, historical collective statewide JPEs—which have been assigned to trial courts throughout all 58 counties—ranging from 1,275 JPEs in FY 1980–1981 to 2,063 JPEs in FY 2004–2005. This figure also presents three different sets of future projections. The highest projections—the Facility Master Plan projections—are from the facility master plans developed for each of the 58 counties. The projections range from 2,556 JPEs in FY 2007–2008 to 3,260 JPEs in FY 2022–2023. These projections have been adjusted to reflect the current need for judges and have resulted in the middle and lowest projections as shown. These two alternative ways to adjust the Facility Master Plan projections were presented to the Judicial Council at an issues meeting in February 2006.

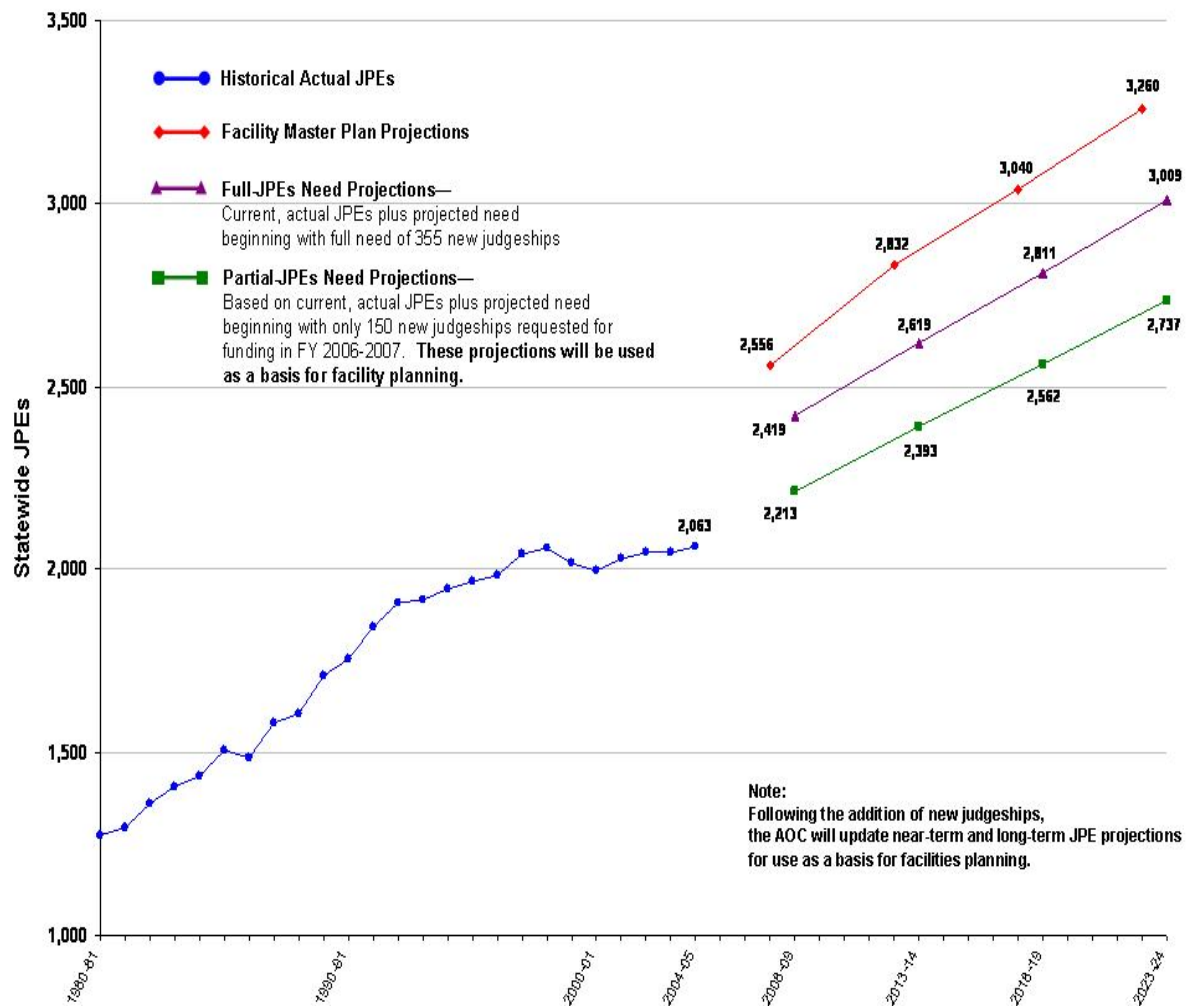
The middle projections—the Full-JPEs Need projections—are based on current, actual JPEs plus the full current need for 355 new judgeships identified by the National Center for State Court’s (NCSC) in a 2004 report. This report and current need for additional judgeships is described below in section C.2. The projections range from 2,419 JPEs in FY 2008–2009 to 3,009 JPEs in FY 2023–2024.

The lowest projections—the Partial-JPEs Need projections—are based on current, actual JPEs, however, growth in this case is based on adding 150 of the 355 most critically-needed new

judgeships proposed for funding in FY 2006-2007. The projections range from 2,213 JPEs in FY 2008–2009, when the 150 new judgeships will be fully funded, to 2,737 JPEs in FY 2023–2024. Both the Full and the Partial-JPEs Need projections are equal to the total sum of all 58 county-level projections that incorporate county-specific rates of growth.

Although the Full-JPEs-Need projections represent closing the gap between current JPEs and current needs, the Partial-JPEs Need projections will be used as a basis for updating the size and budget of capital projects, due to the historical delays in securing needed judgeships. Periodically, the AOC will update the near-term and long-term JPEs projections based on an evaluation of several factors including actual case filings and dispositions and the current approved number of judgeships.

Figure 2: Statewide Partial-JPEs Need Projections for Use as a Basis for Facility Planning



C. Drivers of Need

Several drivers of need underlie the trial court capital outlay plan. These are described below.

1. Lack of Security, Severe Overcrowding, and Poor Physical Conditions. The conditions of California's court facilities are both the primary driver of need for capital improvement and the basis for this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan. These conditions include poor security; a significant shortfall in space; poor functional conditions, including those that result in unsafe facilities; and inadequate physical conditions. The Task Force Final Report provides compelling information about the need for improving existing court space and providing additional space for California's trial courts, as listed below.

- a. A significant number of court facilities and courtrooms are not secure. Movement of in-custody defendants through public areas of court facilities presents a real risk to public safety, given that more than two million in-custody defendants are walked through California's courthouses each year.

Over half of all buildings were rated by the Task Force as either marginal or deficient for judicial/staff circulation, secure circulation, and building security. As many as 15 percent of all courtrooms have deficient in-custody defendant holding or access areas. The types of security problems identified by the Task Force include the following:

- *No entrance screening for weapons.* Many courts, particularly those located in historic or small buildings, do not have the physical capacity to accommodate the magnetometer, x-ray machine, and staff required to operate a weapons screening station. Other court facilities have multiple entrances, making it difficult to implement weapons screening stations at a reasonable cost.
- *Lack of holding cells.* Many court facilities do not have on-site holding cells for in-custody defendants transferred from the jail for court appearances. As a result, some courts must hold in-custody defendants in rooms not designed for in-custody holding, monitored by several security staff. In other courts, in-custody defendants are brought to the court facility in small groups and held in the courtroom or hallway while being monitored by deputy sheriffs.
- *Lack of hallway space and waiting areas.* Many courts do not have sufficient hallway and waiting areas to allow for reasonable separation between defendants, victims, jurors, and the public. As a result, court security staff is needed to keep order in public areas outside the courtroom.
- *Unsafe circulation areas.* Many court facilities do not have adequate separate circulation areas for moving inmates, judges, and staff. Lack of separate, secure circulation results in security staff using unsafe paths to transport in-custody inmates. The internal circulation patterns for a court facility in which in-custody cases are heard should include three separate and distinct zones for public, private, and secured circulation. The public circulation zone provides access to each public area of the building. The private circulation zone provides limited-access corridors between specific functions to court

staff, judicial officers, escorted jurors, and security personnel. The secured circulation zone for in-custody defendants should be completely separate from the public and staff circulation zones, providing access between the secured in-custody entrance (sally port), central holding and intake areas, attorney interview rooms, courtroom holding areas, and courtrooms.

- b. 23 court facilities are in temporary buildings or trailers, and 25 percent lack space to assemble jurors.⁶ These facilities are in extremely poor condition, lack any type of security, are functionally insufficient to support court operations, and are sometimes inaccessible.
- c. California's court facilities are not fully accessible, and many buildings do not fully meet Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) requirements.

More than half of all court facilities require moderate renovation or replacement of ADA features, and one-third require major renovation or replacement of such features. These conditions lead to reduced access to the courts for many Californians.

- d. Many court facilities need substantial seismic improvements.

While the Task Force made preliminary findings on the need for seismic improvements, those findings were generic, based only on structure type and age. In 2003, the AOC prepared more thorough seismic safety assessments of court buildings under the Trial Court Facilities Act, section 70327. About half of the court facilities statewide were exempted from evaluation.⁷ Of the 225 court buildings assessed, 162 have been assigned unacceptable seismic safety ratings, as defined by the Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002. These unacceptable buildings contain about 65 percent of all court space in the state. Some assessment findings remain in draft form, pending review of additional information being provided by the counties through the transfer process.

- e. The infrastructure systems of many buildings are not up to modern health and life safety requirements.

Major improvements are needed in fire protection, HVAC, life safety, plumbing, electrical, and communications systems. The systems deficiencies adversely affect both the safety of staff and public and the efficiency of court operations.

- f. California's courts are aging.

Over 70 percent of the court area statewide is housed in buildings that are more than 20 years old. Approximately 24 percent of the court area statewide is in buildings more than 40 years

⁶ *Final Report of the Task Force on Court Facilities*, Oct. 1, 2001.

⁷ The Trial Court Facilities Act requires seismic assessment as part of the transfer process but exempts certain buildings and allows other discretionary exemptions. The AOC did not evaluate relatively new or recently upgraded buildings; leased, abandoned, modular, or storage facilities; some facilities used only part-time as courts; or facilities whose area was both less than 10,000 square feet and a minimal portion of the total building area.

old. The age of buildings and of their major systems is a fundamental reason for the need for substantial renovation of the state's court facilities.

- g. Space shortfalls in court facilities for most counties range from 40 to 65 percent of required space if all space were reused, based on application of the Trial Court Facilities Guidelines. Staff areas are crowded, and many administrative and support spaces are inadequately sized. Many courtrooms are undersized.

The Task Force found significant area shortfalls in court administration, trial court support, in-custody holding/access, court security, family court services, and jury assembly areas. Crowding and unmet demand for space affect the courts' ability to serve the public. Crowding is a logical consequence of additional assigned judges, commissioners, and hearing officers needed to meet an increased workload.

Three-fifths of all of California's more than 2,100 courtrooms are smaller than the minimum guideline area of 1,500 usable square feet. One-third of all courtrooms are less than 1,200 usable square feet in area. Undersized courtrooms result in unsafe conditions, due to crowding in the well areas; inadequate waiting room for litigants, victims, and witnesses; inadequate jury boxes; and lack of accessibility for disabled persons.

- 2. Current Need for Additional Judges.** A secondary, but still important, underlying driver of need for major capital investment in the California trial court system is the need for space to accommodate additional judgeships currently required to adequately serve the public.

A 2004 report to the California Judicial Council, *Update of Judicial Needs Study*—following up on the California Judicial Needs Assessment Project of 2001—identified a statewide need for 355 new judgeships in California's trial courts. The 2001 study was conducted by the National Center for State Courts, the nation's leader in state court research, consulting, and education. The study involved a two-month analysis of 337 judicial officers to determine the amounts of time required for case processing. Although the project identified a need for approximately 355 judgeships, the Judicial Council has approved a request for only the most critically needed 150 judgeships over the next three years, in consideration of the state's ongoing fiscal crisis. Over the next 10 years, additional judgeships may be required to adequately serve the public.

Each new judgeship requires approximately 10,000 USF to provide adequate space for a courtroom and associated support space for both staff and courtroom functions, such as jury facilities, public meeting space, clerk and filing counters, and in-custody holding.

- 3. Consolidation of Facilities.** In addition to facility condition and the need for new judgeships, the Task Force and facility master plans identified opportunities to consolidate facilities to improve service to the public, avoid duplication of services, and improve efficient delivery of court services in the state. Opportunities for consolidation result from several conditions. Some counties have historically lacked funds or the political will to provide consolidated facilities to meet additional court space requirements. Rather than expand or replace existing court facilities, some counties have leased commercial office space or acquired temporary modular buildings that may not be physically connected to existing court facilities.

Some opportunities for consolidation of court facilities result from trial court unification. Some courts that still operate several former municipal court facilities have recognized there are various service delivery and operational benefits to consolidating a number of small facilities into one larger facility.

When all 181 of the proposed trial court capital projects are completed, approximately 200 of the current total of 451 facilities will be vacated. As a result of the implementation of the proposed capital outlay plan, approximately 330 court facilities will serve California.

4. Improved Access to the Courts. Expanding access to justice is one of several primary goals of the Judicial Council and is one of four criteria used to establish relative priority among trial court capital-outlay projects. The facility master plans completed in 2003 identified a number of areas in the state where access to justice could be increased by construction of a new court facility or expansion of an existing court facility. When the proposed capital projects are completed, access to court services will be improved for many Californians.

D. Inventory of Trial Court Space

The key findings from the Task Force's inventory and evaluation process characterize the existing state of trial court facilities. The Task Force reported an inventory in California of 451 facilities, including over 2,100 courtrooms and 10 million USF.

Most of California's trial court facilities are housed in mixed-use buildings, and the courts and court-related agencies (such as public defender, district attorney, and probation) are the dominant use in such buildings. Approximately 9 million USF (89 percent) are in county-owned buildings and 1.1 million USF (11 percent) are in commercially leased buildings.

The functional evaluation of buildings indicates significant need for functional improvement of court buildings statewide. Only 45 percent of all usable area of courts is located in buildings rated functionally and physically adequate, while 22 percent is located in buildings that have serious functional problems. Approximately 21 percent of all courtrooms were rated deficient for their current use, principally due to deficient holding, security, or in-custody access. These security-related deficiencies strongly affect the ability of courts to ensure the safety of court participants and the public. In some court facilities, the lack of adequate in-custody defendant holding and secure circulation requires sheriff personnel to move shackled defendants through public hallways.

E. Unmet Trial Court Facilities Needs

Additional space is required to meet current needs and space requirements for new judgeships. The unmet need for space in California's trial courts is presented in Table 8. Space requirements assume that 10,000 USF are required for each new judgeship. Given the limited fiscal resources of the state, new judgeships are presented as a range. The Governor's budget proposes funding 150 new judges over the next three years, while the National Center for State Courts identified a current need for approximately 355 judgeships.

Table 8: Unmet Trial Court Facility Needs

	USF (in millions)	Assumptions
Total Current Space Needs	19.0	Task Force Final Report
<i>Plus</i> Space Required for Current Need for Additional Judges	1.5 to 3.5	150 to 355 judges at 10,000 USF per courtroom
<i>Less</i> Current Space Available	10.1	Task Force Final Report
Total Unmet Facility Needs	10.4 to 12.4	

F. Alternative Approaches to Meeting Unmet Trial Court Facilities Needs

Starting with the planning analysis completed by the Task Force for each of the 58 courts, the facility master plans examined several factors in developing a capital outlay plan for each county. Each facility master plan considered how best to provide court services to the county, in the context of the recent consolidation of the superior and municipal courts, local demographic trends, court operational goals, the constraints and opportunities of the existing court facilities, and the Facility Guidelines adopted by the Judicial Council. Service goals resulted in consolidating courts to increase operational efficiency or expanding court services in underserved parts of counties. Each master plan solution consequently determines how best to meet the unmet trial court facility needs for each of the 58 trial courts in California.

G. Facilities to Meet Trial Court Unmet Needs and Proposed Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan

The proposed Five-Year Trial Court Infrastructure Plan for the trial courts is based on the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan: Project Priority Groups presented as Table 6. This plan presents the annual estimated funding requirement to fund all proposed projects over a 10-year implementation period, with all projects being completed at the end of the 10 years. This plan proposes that 181 projects will start preliminary design or land acquisition from FY 2007–2008 to FY 2011–2012.

As presented in Table 9 and consistent with prior year Plan submittals, the annual estimated funding request is \$94.1 million in FY 2007–2008 and \$1.2 billion in FY 2008–2009. Future fiscal year funding requests range from \$1.4 to \$3.419 billion dollars. Sources of funds anticipated to be made available to the state court construction capital plan over this next five year plan period include a combination of: state court facilities construction fund revenues, general fund appropriations, and future general obligation bonds. Therefore and because of the

dire need, this plan presents the full need for funds to achieve the vision of the State Task Force and the Judicial Council. The annual funding request estimates presented in that table reflect the projected value of phases of projects that take several years to complete. All costs are presented in 2006 dollars. As indicated in this plan, the AOC continues to review all project costs to account for escalation increases to the midpoint of construction, as well as unanticipated increases in land acquisition and other project development costs. The total cost of the trial court capital outlay plan may therefore be different from the amount of funds needed to complete all proposed trial court projects due to a variety of factors.

Table 9 presents the estimated funding requirements for the Unfunded Trial Court Five-Year Infrastructure Plan from FY 2007–2008 to FY 2011–2012, based on these assumptions.

**Table 9: Estimated Funding Request to Implement Unfunded Trial Court Infrastructure Plan
FY 2007–2008 to FY 2011–2012 (2006 dollars)⁸**

FY	\$ (Billions in 2006 dollars)
2007–2008	\$ 0.941
2008–2009	1.200
2009–2010	1.400
2010–2011	2.000
2011–2012	3.419
Total Unfunded.....	<u>\$ 8.960</u>

H. Consequences of Not Addressing Identified Needs

California’s court buildings will only continue to deteriorate if facilities problems are not addressed. If improvements are delayed, their scope and cost to correct will increase dramatically, and, as the state population continues to grow, both the public and the justice system will suffer from increasingly overtaxed, unsafe, and inefficient court buildings. Major funding is needed to permit the judicial branch to move quickly to correct these significant problems, thus supporting both the branch’s role as a national leader in innovative court programming and its commitment to equal access for all Californians.

Several specific consequences could result if the unmet facility needs of California’s Trial Courts are not addressed.

1. In-Custody Movement Costs Remain High. Given that over half of all court buildings were rated by the Task Force as either marginal or deficient for judicial/staff circulation, secure circulation, and building security, the court system will continue to bear the cost of sheriff personnel directly escorting in-custody defendants in and throughout court facilities, unless these conditions are corrected. Every court facility that does not have secure circulation from the

⁸ The total unfunded trial court infrastructure needs are equal to the total estimated project costs of all projects presented in Table 6 (2006 dollars).

holding cell area (if one exists) to a courtroom requires sworn deputies to escort in-custody defendants through public and staff/judicial corridors.

In a modern court facility, in-custody defendants are transported throughout a building using elevators and hallways devoted to secure movement, which reduces the number of sheriff personnel required for supervised in-custody movement. Given the fact that more than 2 million in-custody defendants are walked through California's court facilities each year, the lack of secure circulation in criminal court facilities is a major budgetary issue and a functional problem throughout the state. With updated facilities that address these issues, many courts would be able to redeploy existing security staff more efficiently and potentially operate at a lower cost.

2. Unsafe Conditions Persist. Given the lack of secure circulation and other life safety conditions at many California court facilities, unsafe conditions will persist unless the trial court capital outlay plan is implemented. These conditions include the lack of fire alarm systems, the lack of safe emergency egress paths, the lack of secure circulation (described above), and the lack of seismically sound building structures.

3. Facilities Continue to Deteriorate. California's courts are aging, and continued lack of investment in its court facilities will lead to continued deterioration of buildings, including roofs, mechanical and electrical systems, and other basic building components.

4. Scattered and Unconsolidated Facilities Must Be Maintained. Implementing this plan will result in consolidation of former municipal courts into full-service superior courts. Approximately 120 obsolete facilities will be vacated when the Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan is implemented. Maintaining small leased court facilities and temporary modular buildings hinders courts' abilities to provide accessible and efficient service to the public. Consolidation of criminal functions also results in operational savings for the broader criminal justice system of district attorneys, sheriffs, correctional institutions, and public defenders. The consolidation of criminal court functions is the result of some 45 proposed court projects.

5. Space for New Judges Will Not Be Provided in Consolidated Facilities and Access to Court Services Will Continue to Be Limited. Implementing this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan will provide space for new judges in consolidated facilities. California is a growing state, and additional judges are required to provide proper service to its residents. If California does not prepare to provide space for new judges in consolidated, state-owned facilities, but rather leases and converts commercial office space into court facilities, the state's court facilities will become even more scattered and disparate. In addition, leasing space for court facilities is relatively expensive because of the requirements for secure circulation and holding cells.

I. Reconciliation to Previous Plan

The primary difference between the Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008 submitted on June 2, 2006 and this version is that Table 6 has been replaced. The new list in Table 6 of this document is titled Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan: Project Priority Groups. The plan submitted in June 2006 included a Prioritized List of Trial Court Capital Projects, which ranked all 201 projects that were included in the trial court capital-outlay plan at the time. On

August 25, 2006, the Judicial Council adopted a new methodology and a new list of 181 trial court capital projects—assigned to five priority groups—replacing this February 2006 list.

Other technical revisions have been made to the previous plan as well, such as updates to Tables 1, 2, and 9, based on direction from the Judicial Council to submit Fiscal Year 2007–2008 funding requests for nine trial court capital-outlay projects.

V. Administrative Office of the Courts

The Five-Year Infrastructure Plan for the AOC includes limited funding for an expansion of conference space and a testing model courtroom on the second floor of the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building in San Francisco. This proposal is consistent with the vision and mission of the AOC.

A. Purpose of the AOC

The AOC was established in 1960 as the staff agency for the Judicial Council of California, which oversees the administration of the state judicial system. Historically, the AOC was a specialized administrative agency operating in a highly centralized management environment. It was primarily responsible for the Judicial Council rule-making process and the direct management of administrative support for appellate courts in such areas as personnel, budget, and technology systems support. That role has evolved significantly over the course of the last decade as California's judicial system has undergone changes in response to increasing public expectations as well as evolving statutory requirements. These major changes have considerably altered the AOC's responsibilities to the Judicial Council, the courts, and the public, resulting in a transformation in organization, in function, and in the means of providing services.

Today, an AOC staff of more than 850 is required to provide services to over 20,000 judicial officers and branch employees of the trial and appellate courts in 65 courts at more than 450 locations. AOC staff work in collaboration with 16 Judicial Council advisory committees and 7 task forces, with more than 600 representatives from the courts, the State Bar, and the public, addressing important issues facing the judicial system.

The AOC is organized into the divisions described below.

- **Office of the General Counsel** provides both legal and policy advice and services to the Judicial Council, the AOC, and the courts.
- **Center for Families, Children & the Courts** seeks to ensure that the well-being of children, youth, and families is treated as a high priority within the California judicial system, and it encourages positive changes at both the trial and appellate court level.
- **Executive Office Programs Division** provides agency and Executive Office support, including research, innovation, and planning; Court Programs Services (presiding judges and court executives advisory committees); Court Interpreters Program; Office of Court Research; Planning and Effective Programs; Office of Communications; and Secretariat.
- **Education Division/Center for Judicial Education and Research** serves as the Judicial Council's education resource for the entire branch, offering statewide educational programs to judges and judicial branch staff at the trial and appellate court levels. This division includes the Administrative Services Unit, which provides clerical, copying, and distribution services to the AOC, Supreme Court, and Courts of Appeal. This unit also manages the Judicial Council Conference Center and AOC reception services.
- **Office of Governmental Affairs** promotes and maintains positive relations with the legislative and executive branches and advocates on behalf of the Judicial Council on legislative and budget matters.
- **Finance Division** provides budget planning, asset management, accounting, procurement, and contract management to the judicial branch and trial courts.
- **Human Resources Division** provides a complete range of personnel services to state judicial branch agencies.
- **Information Services Division** coordinates court technology statewide, manages centralized statewide technology efforts, and optimizes the scope and accessibility of accurate information statewide.
- **Appellate and Trial Court Judicial Services Division** provides staff coordination for various committees and task forces and serves as the liaison to the trial and appellate courts. This unit is responsible for managing the court-appointed counsel program that provides appellate defense representation for indigents.
- **Office of Court Construction and Management** provides for the capital planning, construction, and facility management of statewide court facilities. This division has staff located in San Francisco, Sacramento, and Burbank.

- **Regional Offices** opened in 2002 in Sacramento and Burbank to more effectively serve the courts. A third regional office, serving the San Francisco Bay Area and Northern Coastal region, is located in the AOC's headquarters in San Francisco.

B. Drivers of Need for AOC Space Expansion

The expansion of space for the AOC proposed in this Five-Year Infrastructure Plan is based on the need to provide additional staff, to provide associated conference and training space, to support several ongoing initiatives that improve service to the courts and court users, and to increase operational efficiency by providing consolidated information technology systems to each of the courts.

1. Statewide Treasury Function and Court Accounting and Reporting System (CARS).

The AOC is creating a centralized treasury function and continuing the statewide rollout of CARS, the statewide financial system serving the courts.

2. Courts Human Resources Information System (CHRIS). The AOC is continuing the analysis, design, development, and implementation of a statewide human resources information system.

3. California Court Case Management System (CCMS). Continued development, implementation, and deployment of a statewide CCMS is under way by the AOC. The statewide case management solution will provide standardized information integration, facilitate consistent business practices, and ensure a timely exchange of data for the trial courts and their state and local justice partners.

4. California Courts Technology Center (CCTC). The Technology Center is the hosting center for trial court applications, including CCMS, CARS, and CHRIS. In addition, it will be used for future applications, such as facilities management and data integration. The AOC is continuing to manage the migration of local courts from county-provided information technology services and to support the oversight and coordination of network, operational, and application transition to a statewide court Technology Center.

5. Regional Office Assistance Group (ROAG) Legal Services to the Trial Courts. The AOC has established a program to provide legal advice and assistance directly to the trial courts.

6. Collaborative Court-County Working Group on Enhanced Collections. The AOC is continuing to implement the statewide enhanced collection guidelines under Senate Bill 940 (Stats. 2003, ch. 275). The AOC staff assigned to this program provide technical assistance to the courts and counties in support of their collection program, facilitate the exchange of effective practices, and prepare and analyze data for annual reports to the Judicial Council and the Legislature.

7. Trial Court Facilities Act. Another significant new role and responsibility of the AOC was introduced with the enactment of the Trial Court Facilities Act. The AOC is currently in negotiations for the transfer of responsibility of the trial court facilities from the counties to the

Judicial Council. The AOC is continuing to develop its organization in order to implement the trial court capital improvement program presented herein.

Owing to the expansion of services and attendant staff, the AOC is at full capacity in its present facility and will have inadequate space to meet anticipated needs. The AOC has completely used all its assigned space in the Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (HJSB) during FY 2005–2006. Funding has been approved for expansion to 35,000 USF on the 8th floor of the HJSB. This project is currently under construction.

The AOC will be making a Budget Change Proposal (BCP) (i.e., support request) in FY 2007–2008 to request approval for the expansion of the Judicial Council Conference Center (JCCC) into the 2nd floor of the HJSB, by constructing additional conference rooms (i.e., 1 large conference room and 8 medium-sized conference rooms).

C. Summary, Inventory, and Evaluation of Existing Facilities

Administrative Office of the Courts

Existing Facility:	<i>AOC Headquarters – San Francisco</i> <i>455 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco – 3rd, 5th, 6th & 7th Floors</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• 219,070 USF• State-owned Hiram W. Johnson State Office Building (1999)• Staff in San Francisco – 720 authorized full-time equivalents, including temporary and consulting positions. This office includes the Bay Area/Northern Coastal Regional Office.
Current Status:	Space is being used at maximum capacity. In FY 2005–2006, the AOC is expanding from 175,111 USF to 219,070 USF to address staff growth. This includes an additional 35,000 USF on the 8th floor in the HJSB (now under construction), as well as the relocation of the mail and copy center on the 6th floor to 6,976 USF on the first floor (completed).
Needs:	Required Space 237,370 USF Current Space..... 219,070 USF Net Need 18,300 USF
Proposal:	To address the need for additional conference space for the JCCC—by constructing 1 large conference room and 8 medium-sized conference rooms on the 2nd floor of the HJSB—a BCP (support request) for leasing of and improvements to 18,300 USF will be submitted for funding in FY 2007–2008.

Existing Facility:	<i>Office of Governmental Affairs</i> <i>770 L Street, Suite 700, Sacramento – 7th Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 8,313 USF • Commercial lease space in high-rise building • Staff – 15 	
Current Status:	The Office of Governmental Affairs is the Judicial Council’s liaison to the executive and legislative branches and is necessarily located near the state capitol. It has occupied this space since November 1999.	
Needs:	Required Space	8,313 USF
	Current Space	8,313 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	No additional space is required at this time.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Northern/Central Regional Office – Sacramento</i> <i>2880 and 2860 Gateway Oaks Drive, Sacramento</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 44,884 USF • Commercial lease space • Staff – 131 	
Current Status:	Growth in staff and resulting space needs to meet mandated programs and services to the trial courts require additional office space. In late 2005, the office expanded to 44,844 USF. Due to projected staff and the need for expanded conference facilities, the AOC plans to acquire an additional 35,500 USF in the campus complex, where the current facility is housed.	
Needs:	Required Space	80,384 USF
	Current Space	44,884 USF
	Net Current Need	35,500 USF
Proposal:	The expanded facility will adequately meet the needs of the agency.	

Existing Facility:	<i>Southern Regional Office – Burbank</i> <i>2233 North Ontario Street, Burbank – 1st Floor</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 25,355 USF • Commercial lease space • Staff – 41 	
Current Status:	Growth in staff and resulting space needs to meet mandated programs and services to the trial courts required additional office space in FY 2005–2006. The office relocated to expanded space in summer 2005.	
Needs:	Required Space	25,355 USF
	Current Space	25,355 USF
	Net Current Need	0 USF
Proposal:	The expanded facility adequately meets the needs of the agency.	

Appendix A

Judicial Council Report: Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects and Fiscal Year 2007–2008 Trial Court Funding Requests

Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects, August 25, 2006
(adopted at the August 2006 Judicial Council Meeting)

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, Project Priority Groups: Sorted by Score and Sorted by Court

Summary of Comments on First Circulation Draft: March 13–April 10, 2006, Comment Period

Summary of Comments on Second Circulation Draft: April 25–June 2, 2006, Comment Period

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Report Summary

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

FROM: Kim Davis, Director, AOC Office of Court Construction and Management,
415-865-7971, kim.davis@jud.ca.gov
Kelly Popejoy, Manager of Planning, AOC Office of Court Construction
and Management, 818-558-3078, kelly.popejoy@jud.ca.gov

DATE: August 25, 2006

SUBJECT: Court Facilities Planning: Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court
Capital-Outlay Projects and Fiscal Year 2007–2008 Trial Court Funding
Requests (Action Required)

Issue Statement

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has developed a new and simplified policy for prioritizing trial court capital-outlay projects that focuses on the main goals of the court facility improvement program. This policy has been developed based on input from the Court Facilities Transitional Task Force¹ (the task force) and the Interim Court Facilities Panel² (the panel), and the panel's directives are reflected in the staff recommendation. The results of applying this methodology is the basis for recommending trial court capital-outlay projects be submitted for FY 2007–2008 funding to the executive branch.

Recommendation

Staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts recommends that the Judicial Council take the following actions:

1. Adopt the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*.
2. Adopt the new list of trial court capital projects, presenting five priority groups derived from the application of the methodology.

¹ According to rule 6.60(a) of the California Rules of Court, the task force provides the AOC with advice and recommendations on issues related to appellate and trial court facilities, including, but not limited to: (1) acquisition, space programming, construction, and design; (2) maintenance and operation; (3) transfer of responsibility for trial courts from the counties to the state; and (4) policies and procedures. Its members consist of at least one person from each of the following categories: appellate court justices; trial court judicial officers; appellate court administrators; trial court administrators from large metropolitan counties; trial court administrators from nonlarge metropolitan counties; and members of the State Bar of California. Other members may be appointed by the Chief Justice, under rule 6.60(b)(2)–(3).

² According to rule 6.15(d), the panel consists of at least two trial court judges, one appellate court justice, and two court administrators, each appointed by the Chief Justice from the members of the Judicial Council. The panel members must include at least one member from each of the Judicial Council's other internal committees. Furthermore, according to rule 6.15(b), the panel must review and consult with the AOC on matters concerning court facilities and must review proposals involving such matters before they are considered by the full council.

3. Direct AOC staff to submit Fiscal Year 2007–2008 funding requests to the Department of Finance (DOF) for nine trial court projects.

Rationale for Recommendation

Recommendation 1

In February 2005, the panel directed AOC staff to consider alternative ways to reprioritize trial court capital projects, based on review of the current list of prioritized projects and the consideration of several factors not applied in the prioritization procedure adopted by the council in August 2003 (2003 Procedure), including seismic condition and capacity to provide court services. Staff met three times with the task force and four times with the panel in 2005 and 2006 to discuss concepts, options, and recommendations on a proposed new methodology. A first draft of the proposed prioritization methodology was then circulated for court and public comment from March 13 to April 10, 2006. On April 20, 2006, the panel reviewed all comments received and directed AOC staff to incorporate some of these comments into the methodology. The revised methodology was then recirculated with both court-specific data and preliminary results—discussed in greater detail under Recommendation 2—during the comment period from April 25 to June 2, 2006. On July 10, staff met with the panel for the final time to review all comments received on the methodology and on the data. The revised methodology presented in this report incorporates the panel’s directives.

The proposed methodology will result in two main changes to the list of prioritized trial court capital projects presented in the *Judicial Branch Assembly Bill 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008* adopted on February 24, 2006. Primarily, the methodology will result in a set of priority groups of projects, rather than a list of sequentially and individually ranked projects. Second, the methodology will reduce the number of trial court projects from the previously adopted list of 201 projects to 181 projects.

Recommendation 2

Based on direction from the panel, AOC staff distributed available data for use in evaluating each project relative to the four criteria (i.e., Security, Overcrowding, Physical Condition, and Access to Court Services) of the proposed methodology for each court to review. Along with this data, the courts also received a preliminary list of project scores based on use of countywide figures for judgeship need. To accurately attribute the relative need for new judgeships for each capital-outlay project, the AOC requested that each court with a current need for more judges and more than one location provide a project-based allocation of judgeship needs, based on the available data on current judgeship needs provided by the AOC Office of Court Research.

On July 10, 2006, staff finalized the list of project priority groups based on direction received from the panel.

Recommendation 3

Funding requests for FY 2007–2008 were due to the DOF on June 2, 2006. Based on

direction from the panel and because of planned changes to capital-outlay project priorities on June 2, 2006, staff requested FY 2007–2008 funding only for subsequent phases of projects previously approved by the council. These projects are Contra Costa—New East Contra Court, Mono—New Mammoth Lakes Court, and Plumas/Sierra—New Portola/Loyalton Court.

DOF has established a deadline of September 8, 2006, for updates to FY 2007–2008 funding requests. In order to meet this deadline, the panel, at its April 20, 2006 meeting, directed staff to prepare funding requests for six trial court projects. These six projects scored high on both the current adopted list (February 2006) and the draft preliminary list of project scores submitted to the courts during the second comment period. On July 10, the panel directed staff to prepare three additional FY 2007–2008 funding requests. Appropriations from both the State Court Facilities Construction Fund (SCFCF) and the General Fund will be requested for these projects. These nine projects, estimated to cost a total of \$1.3 billion (including land costs), are: Calaveras—New San Andreas Court, Lassen—New Susanville Court, Los Angeles—New Long Beach Court, Madera—New Madera Court, Riverside—New Riverside Mid-County Region Court, San Benito—New Hollister Court, San Bernardino—New San Bernardino Court, San Joaquin—New Stockton Court, and Tulare—New Porterville Court. More detailed project descriptions have been provided in the full report.

Alternative Actions Considered

Over the last year and a half (i.e., the duration of the methodology’s development), AOC staff presented a number of alternatives to the task force and to the panel for their consideration. A complete description of each alternative is presented in the report. The primary subset of these alternatives is listed below.

Security criterion

The Security criterion initially included three components in the first circulation draft of this methodology. The panel directed staff to remove the building perimeter security measure component from the Security criterion. The Governor’s FY 2006–2007 State Budget includes funds for 97 additional screening equipment stations and related staff, and the AOC intends to continue to request funds for this type of equipment, to improve perimeter security for the trial courts.

Access-to-court-services criterion

Staff considered various ways to evaluate how a project would improve access to court services. After considerable discussion with the task force and the panel over the course of 12 months, the need for additional judges was determined to be the best data available to measure access to court services. Based upon court and county feedback—that single countywide numbers do not capture the disparities within court geographical areas in judicial need—and on direction from the panel, each court with a current need for new judges and more than one location submitted an allocation of authorized judicial positions and assessed judicial need, by project, to the AOC.

Seismic condition

If legislation is passed that allows the state to assume responsibility for or title to buildings that presently cannot transfer because of seismic condition without correction provisions, seismic condition will be included in the prioritization methodology. The panel directed staff to incorporate the option in which the maximum possible points for the Physical Condition criteria would be assigned to a project affecting one or more buildings that transfers with an uncorrected seismic condition.

Fiscal year 2007–2008 funding requests

An alternative to submitting FY 2007–2008 funding requests for the nine projects reviewed by the panel in April and July would be for AOC staff to wait to determine the specific projects to select until after the council adopts the project priority groups at its August 2006 meeting. Given that September 8, 2006, is the last date for agencies to submit any updates to their FY 2007–2008 funding requests to DOF, this alternative precludes the AOC from meeting that deadline.

Comments From Interested Parties

The initial draft of this report and the proposed methodology was posted for four weeks for public comment—from March 13 through April 10, 2006, and comments were solicited through an e-mail to all trial court presiding judges and executive officers. On February 15, 2006, notification of the upcoming proposal was made at the joint meeting of the Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee and the Court Executives Advisory Committee. The panel reviewed all comments received from the local courts on April 20, 2006. On April 25, a revised report and proposed methodology—in addition to project evaluation data, a request for allocation of authorized judicial positions and assessed judicial need by project, a preliminary draft list of projects' scores based on countywide Access-to-Court-Services data, and an AOC comment form—was forwarded to all trial court presiding judges and executive officers for a second formal comment period. The comment period remained open for five and one-half weeks, closing on June 2. Summaries of all comments—from both the first and second comment periods—submitted by the courts and the general public, are attached for the council's review.

Implementation Requirements and Costs

Development of the methodology was performed by AOC staff. No cost is involved to apply the new prioritization methodology to capital projects.

Attachments

Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects, August 25, 2006

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, Project Priority Groups: Sorted by Score and Sorted by Court

Summary of Comments on First Circulation Draft: March 13–April 10, 2006, Comment Period

Summary of Comments on Second Circulation Draft: April 25–June 2, 2006, Comment Period

JUDICIAL COUNCIL OF CALIFORNIA
ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE OF THE COURTS
455 Golden Gate Avenue
San Francisco, California 94102-3688

Report

TO: Members of the Judicial Council

FROM: Kim Davis, Director, AOC Office of Court Construction and Management,
415-865-7971, kim.davis@jud.ca.gov
Kelly Popejoy, Manager of Planning, AOC Office of Court Construction
and Management, 818-558-3078, kelly.popejoy@jud.ca.gov

DATE: August 25, 2006

SUBJECT: Court Facilities Planning: Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court
Capital-Outlay Projects and Fiscal Year 2007–2008 Trial Court Funding
Requests (Action Required)

Issue Statement

The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has developed a new and simplified policy for prioritizing trial court capital-outlay projects that focuses on the main goals of the court facility improvement program. This policy supports the mission and policy direction of the Judicial Council in its long-range strategic plan—Goal III, Modernization of Management and Administration—by providing safe and secure facilities and improving existing court facilities to allow adequate, suitable space for the conduct of court business. This policy has been developed based on input from the Court Facilities Transitional Task Force¹ (the task force) and the Interim Court Facilities Panel² (the panel), and the panel's directives are reflected in the staff recommendation. The results of applying this methodology is the basis for recommending trial court capital-outlay projects be submitted for FY 2007–2008 funding to the executive branch.

¹ According to rule 6.60(a) of the California Rules of Court, the task force provides the AOC with advice and recommendations on issues related to appellate and trial court facilities, including, but not limited to: (1) acquisition, space programming, construction, and design; (2) maintenance and operation; (3) transfer of responsibility for trial courts from the counties to the state; and (4) policies and procedures. Its members consist of at least one person from each of the following categories: appellate court justices; trial court judicial officers; appellate court administrators; trial court administrators from large metropolitan counties; trial court administrators from nonlarge metropolitan counties; and members of the State Bar of California. Other members may be appointed by the Chief Justice, under rule 6.60(b)(2)–(3).

² According to rule 6.15(d), the panel consists of at least two trial court judges, one appellate court justice, and two court administrators, each appointed by the Chief Justice from the members of the Judicial Council. The panel members must include at least one member from each of the Judicial Council's other internal committees. Furthermore, according to rule 6.15(b), the panel must review and consult with the AOC on matters concerning court facilities and must review proposals involving such matters before they are considered by the full council.

Rationale for Recommendation

Recommendation 1

In February 2005, the panel directed AOC staff to consider alternative ways to reprioritize trial court capital projects, based on review of the current list of prioritized projects and the consideration of several factors not applied in the prioritization procedure adopted by the council in August 2003 (2003 Procedure), including seismic condition and capacity to provide court services. This direction was also prompted by the need to consider the likelihood of limited funding for the capital-outlay program and the impact of the seismic evaluation findings. Staff studied the 2003 Procedure, reviewed how other institutions prioritize their capital-outlay projects, and developed several initial concepts, which were presented to the task force at meetings held on March 10 and September 21, 2005, and to the panel on October 20, 2005. A proposed prioritization methodology was presented to the task force on February 22, 2006, in order to elicit comment. The panel reviewed this methodology and considered the task force's comments at a meeting on February 23, 2006. The proposed prioritization methodology was then circulated for court and public comment from March 13 to April 10, 2006. On April 20, 2006, the panel reviewed all comments received and directed AOC staff to incorporate some of these comments into the methodology. The revised methodology was then recirculated with both court-specific data and preliminary results—discussed in greater detail under Recommendation 2—during the comment period from April 25 to June 2, 2006. On July 10, staff met with the panel for the final time to review all comments received on the methodology and on the data. The revised methodology presented in this report incorporates the panel's directives.

Based on the meetings noted above, three main goals were established for the prioritization of trial court capital projects:

- Clearly link prioritization criteria to the main objectives of the Judicial Council and the trial court capital-outlay program;
- Develop a simple and transparent prioritization methodology; and
- Leverage assessments of the 2003 Procedure and its available data to the greatest extent possible.

The proposed methodology meets these goals and will result in two main changes to the list of prioritized trial court capital projects presented in the *Judicial Branch Assembly Bill 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008* adopted on February 24, 2006.

Primarily, the methodology will result in a set of priority groups of projects, rather than a list of sequentially and individually ranked projects. As a result, all Immediate Need projects—those addressing all objectives of the capital improvement program in significant ways and receiving the highest points in the proposed prioritization methodology—will be considered the first group of projects eligible for funding. In the event that limited funds are available to implement all the projects in a group, funding requests to be submitted by the AOC to the council will be based on an analysis of the following information: (1) rating for security criterion, (2) economic opportunity, and (3) replacement or consolidation of disparate small, leased or owned space that corrects operational inefficiencies for the court.

Second, the methodology will reduce the number of trial court projects from the previously adopted list of 201 projects to 181 projects. Specifically, this list will no longer include most projects that were assigned a score of zero, as calculated from the 2003 Procedure; projects that were previously approved by the council³; all projects that have been or will be completed by county government; several projects that are more appropriately completed within the facility modification program and funding; and projects that were requested to be removed by the affected court.

Because of likely limitations on capital-outlay funding, the capital-outlay program may not be the mechanism to correct all very poor conditions currently present in court facilities. However, after buildings with very poor conditions are transferred to the state, some of these conditions may be ameliorated through funding available from the facility modifications program, which is based on the prioritization methodology adopted by the council on December 2, 2005.

Recommendation 2

Based on direction from the panel, AOC staff distributed available data for use in evaluating each project relative to the four criteria (i.e., Security, Overcrowding, Physical Condition, and Access to Court Services) of the proposed methodology for each court to review. Along with this data, the courts also received a preliminary list of project scores based on use of countywide figures for judgeship need. The comment period occurred from April 25 through June 2, 2006. The data was primarily derived from the figures published in the 2004 Review of Capital Project—Prioritization (RCP) forms, which were developed to evaluate each capital project based on the 2003 Procedure. This data was initially generated from the reports published by the Task Force on Court Facilities and the 2002–2003 Facilities Master Plans. To accurately attribute the relative need for new judgeships for each capital-outlay project, the AOC requested that each court with a current need for more judges and more than one location provide a project-based allocation of judgeship needs, based on the available data on current judgeship needs provided by the AOC Office of Court Research.

AOC staff received comments from 43 courts, with 7 courts agreeing with use of the data and 36 agreeing with use of the data if modified based on their specific comments. AOC staff discussed all specific and general comments with each of the latter 36 courts, and reviewed all comments and recommended changes to ratings of the four criteria with the panel on July 10, 2006. Staff finalized a draft list of project priority groups based on direction received from the panel at this meeting. As described in the methodology, staff reviewed the final draft list of project priority groups for phasing discrepancies. Only one phase adjustment was required for the phased additions to the Bakersfield Court in Kern County, and the final list incorporates this adjustment. This final list will be incorporated into the Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008,

³ AOC staff will continue to request funds for subsequent design and construction phases of projects for which initial design or land acquisition funding has been requested.

which will be submitted to the Department of Finance (DOF) with FY 2007–2008 funding requests on September 8, 2006.

Recommendation 3

DOF establishes a 15- to 18-month lead-time for the submission of funding requests for an upcoming fiscal year. Funding requests for FY 2007–2008 were due to the DOF on June 2, 2006. Based on direction from the panel and because of planned changes to capital-outlay project priorities on June 2, 2006, staff requested FY 2007–2008 funding only for subsequent phases of projects previously approved by the council. These projects are Contra Costa—New East Contra Court, Mono—New Mammoth Lakes Court, and Plumas/Sierra—New Portola/Loyalton Court.

DOF has established a deadline of September 8, 2006, for updates to FY 2007–2008 funding requests. In order to meet this deadline, the panel, at its April 20, 2006 meeting, directed staff to prepare funding requests for six trial court projects. These six projects scored high on both the current adopted list (February 2006) and the draft preliminary list of project scores submitted to the courts during the second comment period. On July 10, the panel directed staff to prepare three additional FY 2007–2008 funding requests. Appropriations from both the State Court Facilities Construction Fund (SCFCF) and the General Fund will be requested for these projects, for both lease-revenue financing and one-time appropriations. Each of these projects will replace unsafe, overcrowded facilities in poor physical condition. Most projects will consolidate one or more existing facilities. At least four projects provide an economic opportunity in the form of a land or cash donation. These nine projects described below are estimated to cost a total of \$1.3 billion, including land costs.

Superior Court of California, County of Calaveras—New San Andreas Court

The proposed New San Andreas Court will be located in or near San Andreas, preferably at the existing county government center campus. The county may provide the site for the proposed court and the supporting parking at no cost to the state. This project will provide four courtrooms to accommodate the current judicial position equivalents (JPEs). To accommodate future long-term needs, the new facility will be sized for two additional courtrooms and support space that will not be finished in this project. This project replaces the functionally and physically deficient courthouse located in the Legal Building at the government center. This facility has poor security, is overcrowded, and has many physical problems. This facility has not transferred to the state, though negotiations are underway, and its transfer is estimated for completion by the end of 2006. Use of SCFCF will be requested for the project, which is estimated to cost \$50.5 million, including the cost of land.

Superior Court of California, County of Lassen—New Susanville Court

The proposed New Susanville Court will be located in or near the city of Susanville, preferably at a location near the existing historic courthouse. Several possible sites have been identified by the court. This project will consolidate three courtrooms to accommodate the current JPEs. To accommodate future long-term needs, the new facility will be sized for

an additional courtroom and support space that will not be finished in this project. This project will replace the two county-owned functionally and physically deficient facilities and one overcrowded leased facility. These facilities have poor security and are overcrowded, with many physical problems. The transfer process of the historic Lassen County Courthouse was essentially completed through a memorandum of understanding between the AOC, the county, and the local court, signed by the county board of supervisors in July 2006. Transfer negotiations are under way for the Courthouse Annex, which is expected to transfer prior to June 2007. General Funds will be requested for the project, which is estimated to cost \$36.8 million, including the cost of land.

Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles—New Long Beach Court

The proposed New Long Beach Court will be located in the Long Beach area. This project will include 34 courtrooms to support the 27 current JPEs and all seven judges proposed in Senate Bill 56 (Dunn) for Los Angeles. The existing Long Beach facility is a busy criminal court, requiring the daily movement of hundreds of in-custody defendants within hallways used by judges and staff. Its holding cell areas were not designed to accommodate the number of in-custody defendants brought to court each day. Scheduled for completion in fall 2008, the county has a seismic improvement project under construction that will allow this facility to transfer to the state. Transfer negotiations have not begun. The value of the site of the existing facility could be substantial, and either the site or development rights to it should be sold to offset the cost of developing the new facility. A state General Funds' appropriation for one-time and lease-revenue financing will be requested for the project, which is estimated to cost \$342.1 million, including the cost of land.

Superior Court of California, County of Madera—New Madera Court

The proposed New Madera Court will be located in the Madera city area, preferably near the existing county administration center and existing court facility. This project will include 11 courtrooms to support current JPEs and four judges proposed in SB 56. This project, among the top five highest-scoring projects in the trial court capital-outlay plan, will consolidate the existing county-owned courthouse and one leased facility. The existing Madera courthouse is functionally deficient, extremely overcrowded, and among the worst in the state in terms of physical condition. The existing facilities have not transferred to the state but negotiations are under way. The leased Family Court Services is expected to transfer by October 2006. Use of SCFCF will be requested for the project, which is estimated to cost \$101.8 million, including the cost of land.

Superior Court of California, County of Riverside— New Riverside Mid-County Region Court

This project will replace the court facility located in Banning with a new 6-courtroom facility for 2 current JPEs and 3.5 proposed SB 56 judges. The site of the new court facility will be located in either Banning or one of the surrounding communities. The existing court building is functionally deficient and undersized to meet current and future needs. The existing Banning court building has not transferred, although negotiations with the county

are in progress. Use of SCFCF will be requested for the selected project, which is estimated to cost \$57.2 million, including the cost of land.

Superior Court of California, County of San Benito—New Hollister Court

The proposed New Hollister Court will be located in or near the city of Hollister, preferably in the central downtown area. This project will include three courtrooms to accommodate the current JPEs. To accommodate future long-term needs, the new facility will be sized for an additional courtroom and support space that will not be finished in this project. This project will consolidate the court space in the shared county Civic Center building and in the leased building in downtown Hollister, as well as the space within the juvenile hall. The Civic Center building has extremely poor security, is functionally deficient, and is among the worst in the state in terms of physical condition. Both the Redevelopment Agency of the city of Hollister and the Board of Supervisors of the county of San Benito have passed resolutions offering sites at no cost to the state. Use of SCFCF will be requested for the project, which is estimated to cost \$39 million, including the cost of land.

Superior Court of California, County of San Bernardino—New San Bernardino Court

The proposed New San Bernardino Court will be located in the city of San Bernardino. The project will include 36 courtrooms in new construction to support the need for a total of 47 JPEs in downtown San Bernardino. There are a total of 36 current JPEs working in various San Bernardino facilities and a need for 11 of the 23 JPEs proposed countywide in SB 56 to be located in downtown San Bernardino. The project will complement the renovation of the historic Central Courthouse for 9 civil calendars, now under design by the county, and lease of space for 2 Assembly Bill 1058 (Speier) commissioners at 303 Third Street, which is now being renovated by the county as part of swing space for the renovation of the Central Courthouse. The AOC and the court reviewed several options for reuse of existing facilities and have reached consensus on this approach.

The county has a project in design to complete interior renovations to the “T-Wing” (i.e., the 1970’s addition to the historic central courthouse) that will not be needed, given the proposed project vacates the “T-Wing.” A total of \$8.8 million of the funds dedicated to the interior renovation will be proposed for donation to the new court project at an August 22, 2006, Board of Supervisors meeting. Also, a seismic upgrade, installation of an additional elevator, and HVAC improvements may not be required, depending on how the long-term use and disposal of this property is negotiated with the county. Should the court and the county decide to vacate the “T-Wing”, then additional funds now budgeted for the seismic upgrade, elevator installation, and HVAC improvements could be donated to the state for funding the new facility. The City of San Bernardino has committed to donating a city-owned site adjacent to the existing courthouse for construction of the new facility.

Seven existing facilities are affected by the proposed project, none of which have transferred, although negotiations for possible buyout of equity are under way. These facilities are: the Central Courthouse Annex; the Administrative Headquarters; the Appeals Division; the Juvenile Traffic facilities; the Juvenile Delinquency Court; the Redlands Courthouse; and,

the Twin Peaks Courthouse. None of these facilities meet the needs of the court for safe, secure, and functional operations. A state General Funds' appropriation for one-time and lease-revenue financing will be requested for this project, which is estimated to cost \$320 million, including the cost of land.

Superior Court of California, County of San Joaquin—New Stockton Court

The proposed New Stockton Court will be located in downtown Stockton adjacent to the existing courthouse. The city of Stockton will provide the site at no cost to the state. The project will include, in new construction, 29 courtrooms to support 22 existing JPEs and 7 of the 8 SB 56 judges proposed for San Joaquin in SB 56. Two options that reuse the existing Court Wing have been studied and discussed with the court. The court and the AOC have reached consensus that the project should not include investment in the Court Wing for several reasons, including that the Court Wing is not suitable for in-custody trials, therefore limiting its usefulness. While the existing building could be renovated for administrative functions, the unknown costs of seismic retrofit and hazardous material abatement, the unknown scope of water intrusion, and the added cost of new HVAC and electrical systems make a reuse option financially risky. Based on available information, options that include renovation of the Court Wing are estimated to be slightly higher than new construction. Discovery of major building issues could result in much higher costs that would not be identified until the project is underway.

The Court Wing is expected to transfer to the state by June 2007. A state General Funds' appropriation for one-time and lease-revenue financing will be requested for this project, which is estimated to cost \$219.5 million, including the cost of land.

Superior Court of California, County of Tulare—New Porterville Court

The proposed New Porterville Court will be located in or near the city of Porterville. A site has not been identified for the project. The court will consist of nine courtrooms: three to support existing Porterville JPEs, one to support an existing Tulare-Pixley JPE, and five for new judges proposed in SB 56. This project will replace the Porterville Government Center facility and the Tulare-Pixley court facility. These facilities have poor security, are overcrowded, and have many physical problems. The Porterville and Tulare facilities have not transferred to the state, but negotiations are under way and they should transfer by May 2007. Use of SCFCF will be requested for the project, which is estimated to cost \$82.2 million, including the cost of land.

The above projects will be incorporated into the Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008, which will be submitted to DOF with FY 2007–2008 funding requests on September 8, 2006. Project costs will continue to be refined until finalized to meet this deadline.

Alternative Actions Considered

This description of alternative actions considered includes those based on comments received from the panel, the task force, and the courts. Alternative actions have been grouped by topic.

Program objectives and related criteria

Cost-effectiveness was initially considered as one of the key objectives of the trial court capital-outlay program, and the evaluation of a project's cost-effectiveness relative to other projects was proposed as one of the four criteria for prioritizing projects. This concept was discussed with both the panel and the task force. Members of these bodies raised the concern that projects for courts in rural counties may not be cost-effective and that if the methodology were to include this criterion, it would be biased against small courts. Staff raised concerns about the difficulties involved in collecting appropriate and reliable data to develop a cost-effectiveness criterion that could be fairly applied to each project. Members of the panel recommended that cost-effectiveness be considered as one of the factors in selecting among projects for initial funding requests. Both the task force and the panel recommended that Access to Court Services be a key program objective. Staff incorporated this directive into the proposed methodology.

Security criterion

The Security criterion initially included three components in the first circulation draft of this methodology: two that measure secure and separate judicial/staff and in-custody circulation and one that measures building perimeter security. Since building perimeter security can often be addressed by installing screening equipment and having associated staff to operate it, the panel directed staff to remove the building perimeter security measure component from the Security criterion. The Governor's FY 2006–2007 State Budget includes funds for 97 additional screening equipment stations and related staff, and the AOC intends to continue to request funds for this type of equipment, to improve perimeter security for the trial courts.

Access-to-court-services criterion

Staff considered various ways to evaluate how a project would improve access to court services. Use of weighted case filings was favored over resident population as a way to measure the volume of cases a court receives. Staff considered using courtrooms, judicial resources, staff resources, or some combination of these to normalize the weighted caseload data for comparison purposes among courts. After considerable discussion with the task force and the panel over the course of 12 months, the need for additional judges was determined to be the best data available to measure access to court services. The current statewide need for 355 new judgeships was determined by the judgeship needs resulting from the California Judicial Workload Assessment adopted by the council in August 2004. Based on court feedback—that single countywide numbers do not capture the disparities within court geographical areas in judicial need—and on direction from the panel, each court with a current need for new judges and more than one location submitted an allocation of authorized judicial positions and assessed judicial need, by project, to the AOC.

Ratings for Level 1 buildings

AOC staff received a court comment indicating concern with applying average ratings—for security, physical condition, and overcrowding—in evaluating Level 1 buildings for which no available ratings existed. During the second formal comment period, the courts submitted substantiating documentation as to why any specific Level 1 building should receive greater than average ratings. This information was reviewed by AOC staff and presented to the panel, and ratings for several Level I buildings were adjusted in accordance with court comments.

Assigning points to each criterion

Staff proposed a system whereby a project would receive either one or no points for a given criterion. The panel preferred a graduated evaluation system in which a range of points will be assigned to a project based on the evaluation of each criterion.

Use of 2004 RCP ratings to measure physical condition, security, and overcrowding criteria

AOC staff proposed two options for applying the available 2004 RCP ratings whenever more than one building is affected by a project. One option was to use the ratings of the worst-evaluated building affected by the project. This option was rejected, however, because the worst-rated building is not always the largest building affected by the project. The second option, which has been incorporated into the proposed prioritization methodology, is to determine ratings based on the proportional share of the area of each building affected. This option was considered by both the task force and panel members as more fairly representing the ratings of each building affected by a project.

Weighting of each criterion

Weighting of each criterion was discussed with both the task force and the panel. Task force members viewed security as a primary objective of the capital program. They discussed the synergy between overcrowding and security, in which overcrowding exacerbates a facility's lack of security. They also noted that the components of the overall physical condition score relating to life safety should be emphasized. With only four criteria, even weighting results in each criterion's representing 25 percent of the total points for each project. Consequently, each of the four criteria represents a far greater proportion of the total possible points for which each project is eligible in the proposed prioritization methodology, in comparison to the 2003 Procedure. Comments concerning the increase to the weight of the Overcrowding criterion—relative to the other criteria—were reviewed and discussed by the panel. Panel members directed AOC staff to evenly weight the four criteria.

Seismic condition

If legislation is passed that allows the state to assume responsibility for or title to buildings that presently cannot transfer because of seismic condition without correction provisions, seismic condition will be included in the prioritization methodology. Several options were evaluated. One option was to automatically assign to the Immediate Need group any project that replaces or renovates a facility that could transfer to the state on approval of the

proposed legislation. Although this option was compelling to some members of both the task force and the panel, each body ultimately concluded that it would emphasize seismic deficiencies over all other criteria and would not support a balanced approach to prioritizing trial court capital projects, based on the four key program objectives. Instead, the panel directed staff to incorporate the option in which the maximum possible points for the Physical Condition criteria would be assigned to a project affecting one or more buildings that transfers with an uncorrected seismic condition.

Under the AOC's agreement with the California State Association of Counties (CSAC) and by statute, the counties still reserve the right to appeal the preliminary findings of the Seismic Assessment Program. Therefore, the AOC cannot release any information on individual building ratings of seismic condition. Consequently, it cannot assign points for seismic condition at this time.

County allocation of funds

AOC staff presented an alternative to the panel in which the allocation of available funds could be made to each court in proportion to its respective county's population. The panel rejected this proposal, based on the finding that inadequate funds could be allocated to counties with relatively higher needs, or vice versa, and that county-level prioritization is not the goal of a statewide plan for improving court facilities in California.

Fiscal year 2007–2008 funding requests

An alternative to submitting FY 2007–2008 funding requests for the nine projects reviewed by the panel in April and July would be for AOC staff to wait to determine the specific projects to select until after the council adopts the project priority groups at its August 2006 meeting. Given that September 8, 2006, is the last date for agencies to submit any updates to their FY 2007–2008 funding requests to DOF, this alternative precludes the AOC from meeting that deadline. Funding requests are accompanied by project feasibility reports on which AOC and local court staff collaborate. As these reports take a number of months to prepare, the next funding year for which AOC staff could prepare funding requests would be FY 2008–2009.

Determination of funding requests if funding is limited

AOC staff received comments from the courts regarding the order in which the three subcriteria for funding—rating for security criterion, economic opportunity, and replacement or consolidation of disparate small, leased or owned space that corrects operational inefficiencies for the court—would be used. The panel determined that the council, when making funding decisions, should have flexibility in considering each of these important features of a project.

Comments from Interested Parties

The initial draft of this report and the proposed methodology was posted for four weeks for public comment—from March 13 through April 10, 2006—on the California Courts Web site at www.courtinfo.ca.gov/programs/occm, and comments were solicited through an e-

mail to all trial court presiding judges and executive officers. On February 15, 2006, notification of the upcoming proposal was made at the joint meeting of the Trial Court Presiding Judges Advisory Committee and the Court Executives Advisory Committee. The formal comment period on this first draft closed on April 10, 2006. The panel reviewed all comments received from the local courts on April 20, and its consensus on the incorporation of comments is reflected in this second draft.

On April 25, a revised report and proposed methodology—in addition to project evaluation data, a request for allocation of authorized judicial positions and assessed judicial need by project, a preliminary draft list of projects' scores based on countywide Access-to-Court-Services data, and an AOC comment form—was forwarded to all trial court presiding judges and executive officers for a second formal comment period. This information was also made available on the Serranus Web site. The comment period remained open for five and one-half weeks, closing on June 2. Through phone calls involving one or more of the executive officers, presiding judges, other judges, and facilities staff, AOC staff discussed specific and general comments with each of the 36 courts that responded with comments, during the comment period. Summaries of all comments—from both the first and second comment periods—submitted by the courts and the general public, are attached for the council's review.

During the month of May 2006, AOC staff answered questions at three scheduled regional meetings on the second circulation draft of the proposed methodology, the current available data for each criterion, and the AOC's request that the courts provide an allocation of authorized judicial positions and assessed judicial need by project.

Implementation Requirements and Costs

Development of the methodology was performed by AOC staff. No cost is involved to apply the new prioritization methodology to capital projects.

Recommendation

Staff of the Administrative Office of the Courts recommends that the Judicial Council take the following actions:

1. Adopt the *Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects*.
2. Adopt the new list of trial court capital projects, presenting five priority groups derived from the application of the methodology.
3. Direct AOC staff to submit Fiscal Year 2007–2008 funding requests to the Department of Finance for nine trial court projects.

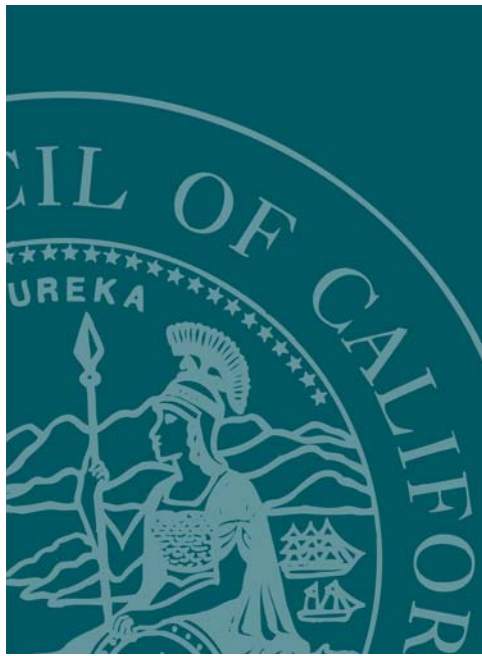
Attachments

Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects, August 25, 2006

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan, Project Priority Groups: Sorted by Score and Sorted by Court

Summary of Comments on First Circulation Draft: March 13–April 10, 2006, Comment Period

Summary of Comments on Second Circulation Draft: April 25–June 2, 2006, Comment Period



Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

AUGUST 25, 2006



ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICE
OF THE COURTS

OFFICE OF COURT CONSTRUCTION
AND MANAGEMENT

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I. PURPOSE OF THE METHODOLOGY

This methodology has been prepared to develop a set of prioritized groups of trial court capital-outlay projects and to guide AOC staff in recommending to the Judicial Council the submission of funding requests for such projects to the executive branch.

This methodology has been developed to:

- Clearly link prioritization criteria to the main objectives of the Judicial Council and the trial court capital-outlay program;
- Develop a simple and transparent prioritization methodology; and
- Leverage assessments of the 2003 Procedure and its available data to the greatest extent possible.¹

The methodology has three main components, which work to:

- Establish criteria that furthers the main objectives of the trial court capital-outlay program;
- Develop prioritized groups of projects rather than an individually ranked projects list;
- Establish guidelines for recommending capital-outlay projects for funding; and
- Establish prioritization-eligible projects, with the intended result of reducing the previously adopted list of 201 trial court capital projects, which was most recently adopted by the Judicial Council in February 2006.

II. DEFINITIONS

A. Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

Trial court capital-outlay projects (projects) are considered those that increase a facility's gross area, such as a building addition; that substantially renovate a major portion of a facility; that comprise a new facility or an acquisition; or that change the use of a facility, such as the conversion from non-court use to court use.

The list of projects is defined in the Judicial Branch Assembly Bill 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year (Five Year Plan) adopted annually by the council and submitted to the

¹ In August 2003, the Judicial Council adopted a procedure for prioritizing trial court capital-outlay projects, entitled *Trial Court Five-Year Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms* (2003 Procedure).

Department of Finance.² Appendix A contains a list of projects that were added to or removed from the Five Year Plan adopted by the council on February 24, 2006.

B. 2004 RCP Ratings

Review of Capital Project (RCP)—Prioritization ratings were designed to measure each of the 16 original criteria in the 2003 Procedure. This prioritization methodology will use the RCP ratings for physical condition, security, and space shortfall (i.e., overcrowding), recorded on the 2004 RCP forms, which were created from implementing the 2003 Procedure. The 2004 RCP ratings were based on information from the Task Force on Court Facilities (the task force) and the 2002–2003 Facilities Master Plans (Master Plans). In this methodology, the 2004 RCP total weighted score for physical condition, security, and space shortfall will be used as a basis for measuring the Physical Condition, Security, and Overcrowding criteria, as outlined in section IV.A. The Overcrowding criterion will be measured by use of either the 2004 RCP rating for space shortfall or, when available, updated information on current area to update the RCP rating. Some courts and the counties have provided updated information on current area through the Senate Bill 1732 facility transfer process. It is not anticipated however that these minor changes to known square footage of space is likely to affect the overcrowding rating.

C. Terms Used in Measurement of Access-to-Court-Services Criterion

This methodology will use the relative deficiency in judicial resources among the 58 superior courts to measure relative access to current court services. The following data is compared to measure this deficiency for each court:

- *Assessed Judgeship Needs (AJN)* is the need for judgeships based on the three-year average filings most recently available. This measure translates current filings into weighted caseload, based on the judicial workload standards adopted by the council, and then translates the weighted caseload into an assessment of judgeship needs.
- *Authorized Judicial Positions (AJP)* is the current number of judges, commissioners, and referees authorized for each court. AJP does not account for vacancies or temporary subordinate judicial officers.

D. Ratings, Points, Scores, and Groups

The term *rating* applies to the 2004 RCP ratings (defined above) and the relative deficiency in judicial resources (defined above) used as a basis to evaluate each project against the four criteria outlined in section IV.A. A corresponding number of *points*—ranging from 1 to 5—are assigned to ratings for the Physical Condition, Security, and Overcrowding criteria, as indicated below in

² The first prioritized list was adopted by the council in February 2004. This prioritized list was modified by project substitutions, allowed by a December 2004 Judicial Council policy and presented in the *Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2006–2007*, which was adopted by the council on June 1, 2005. The current prioritized list of trial court capital projects, which is identical to the list adopted on June 1, 2005, is contained in the *Judicial Branch Assembly Bill 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan Fiscal Year 2007–2008*, adopted by the council on February 24, 2006.

Table 10 of section IV.E. Points from 0 to 5—in half-point increments—are assigned to the rating percentages for the Access-to-Court-Services criterion in Table 11 of section IV.E. below. *Scores* for each project are equal to the sum total of the points for each of the four criteria. Project *groups* result from sorting, based on total project scores. Five project groups will be established by the council, as outlined below in Table 13 of section IV.F. Projects in the highest-scoring group (i.e., Immediate Need) will have scored the highest points relative to other projects and therefore have higher priority.

III. PRIORITIZING PROJECTS BASED ON PROGRAM OBJECTIVES

Four Judicial Council and trial court capital-outlay program objectives are the basis for establishing focused criteria for the prioritization of trial court capital projects. These criteria will establish the priorities among all projects. The program objectives are the following:

- **To improve security**, as security represents one of the greatest influences on a court's operational costs and its ability to deliver safe, fair, and equal access to justice for all its users.
- **To reduce overcrowding**, as overcrowding hampers a court's ability to provide efficient and fair service to the public, as well as reasonable and adequate facility conditions within which the public and staff conduct court business.
- **To correct physical hazards**, such as fire, health and safety, and seismic hazards.³ Poor physical conditions are unsafe for both the public and staff, as well as increase operational costs.
- **To improve access to court services** by striving to meet all objectives noted above for those courts that have relatively fewer resources to serve the public.

IV. SCORING AND EVALUATION OF PROJECTS

A. Available Data for Each Criterion

Each of the four objectives indicated above relate to the following specific criteria and available data. The source of the data used for the Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition criteria, and how the original task force or master plan data is used, is described in Appendix B. Table B-1 in Appendix B provides the formulas used to translate the task force or master plan evaluation into the ratings used in this methodology.

1. **Security criterion**, as measured by a total of the weighted scores for the two security criteria in the 2004 RCP ratings. Security ratings range from a low of 0 to a high of 80,

³ Factoring seismic condition into the scoring and evaluation of a project is addressed in section IV.C.

and an example of how the Rating Assigned to Project is determined is shown below in Table 1.

TABLE 1
Sample Security Criterion Evaluation Data

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)		BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION SECURITY RATING			
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Judicial Staff Circulation	Secure Circulation	Total	Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse	80,000	100%	40.00	40.00	80.00	80.00

2. **Overcrowding criterion**, which is a measure of the difference between current component gross square feet (CGSF) of area occupied by a court and the area that the court should occupy, according to the Trial Court Facilities Guidelines prepared by the task force. In this methodology, this criterion is measured by use of either the 2004 RCP rating for space shortfall or, when available, updated information on current area to update the RCP rating. Overcrowding ratings range from a low of 0 to a high of 160, and an example of how the Rating Assigned to Project is determined is shown below in Table 2.

TABLE 2
Sample Overcrowding Criterion Evaluation Data

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)		BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION OVERCROWDING RATING			
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Current Facility Area	Guidelines Area	Total	Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse	80,000	100%	80,000	100,000	32.00	32.00

3. **Physical Condition criterion**, as measured by the total of the weighted scores for overall physical condition, life safety, and Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance in the 2004 RCP ratings. Physical Condition ratings range from a low of 0 to a high of 180, and an example of how the Rating Assigned to Project is determined is shown below in Table 3. How seismic condition will be factored into the evaluation of the physical condition criterion trial court projects is discussed in section below.

TABLE 3
Sample Physical Condition Criterion Evaluation Data

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)		BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION PHYSICAL CONDITION RATING				Rating Assigned to Project
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Overall Building Physical Condition	Life Safety	ADA Compliance	Total	
A1	Main Courthouse	80,000	100%	61.00	30.00	30.00	121.00	121.00

4. **Access-to-Court-Services criterion**, as measured by the relative deficiency in judicial resources among the projects in each of the 58 superior courts. This deficiency will be expressed as the current need for judicial resources in a percentage—the difference between AJN and AJP—as a percentage of AJP. For Superior courts currently possessing a deficiency in judicial resources—based on a current assessment of statewide need for new judges adopted by the council—the AOC will provide AJN and AJP data to each court for the purposes of applying the methodology. This court-wide allocation of current authorized judicial positions and assessed judicial need will then be assigned to each project by the court in collaboration with the AOC. For courts with no current need for additional judges or those that only have one location, the court wide AJN and AJP data determined by the California Judicial Workload Assessment will be applied. Current court-level OCR data indicates that the rating percentages for the Access-to-Court-Services criterion range from more than 100 percent to less than -80 percent.

An example of how the Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need—Percentage of AJP) is determined for courts with one location is shown below in Table 4.

TABLE 4
**Sample Access-to-Court-Services Criterion Evaluation Data
for Courts with One Location**

Court	AJN	AJP	AJN-AJP	Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need—Percentage of AJP)
Central County Court	16	11	5	45%

An example of how the Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need—Percentage of AJP) is determined for courts with more than one location is shown below in Table 5.

TABLE 5
Sample Access-to-Court-Services Criterion Evaluation Data
for Courts with More than One Location

<u>Court</u>	<u>AJN</u>	<u>AJP</u>	<u>AJN-AJP</u>	<u>Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need—Percentage of AJP)</u>
Northern County Court	16	11	5	45%
1. Project A	11	7	4	57%
2. Project B	4	3	1	33%
3. Project C	1	1	0	0%

B. Level 1 Buildings

Level 1 is a term that was initially developed by the task force to label or categorize facilities possessing limited value as real estate assets. Level 1 buildings were therefore not incorporated into any long-term solutions to court facility problems. The task force did not survey or develop any numerical evaluation of the physical or functional conditions of Level 1 buildings.

There are approximately 54 trial court projects that affect Level 1 buildings. In this methodology, ratings for all Level 1 buildings will be the average rating for each criterion, derived from the 2004 RCP scores of all buildings affected by the projects in the previously adopted list of 201 trial court capital projects. If courts provide substantiating documentation as to why a Level 1 building should get more than the average ratings, this information will be reviewed by AOC staff and considered in the final evaluation of the project affecting the Level 1 building.

The ratings to be applied to Level 1 buildings are presented in Table 6.

TABLE 6
Ratings Applied to Level 1 Buildings

<u>Criterion</u>	<u>Average 2004 RCP Score</u>	<u>Maximum Possible Score</u>
Security	42.82	80
Overcrowding	81.52	160
Physical Condition	65.34	180

C. Seismic Condition

If legislation is adopted that allows the state to accept transfer of responsibility for or title to court facilities with an uncorrected seismic condition, then the seismic condition of buildings affected by projects will be factored into the evaluation as follows: Projects that replace or renovate a building with an uncorrected seismic condition will receive the maximum points (i.e., 5 of 5 possible points) for the Physical Condition criterion.

D. Calculation of RCP Ratings for Projects Affecting More Than One Existing Facility

For projects affecting only one building, the ratings of the single building will be used as shown above in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4. In the case of multiple buildings affected by a project, the proportional share of the court-occupied area of each building is used to determine each criterion's rating. As shown below in Tables 7, 8, and 9, the proportional share of court-occupied area of each building is multiplied by the total of each criterion's rating to develop the portion of the rating for that building affected by the project. For each criterion, these portions are then summed to develop the total rating.

TABLE 7
Sample Security Criterion Evaluation Data—Multiple Buildings

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)		BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION SECURITY RATING			
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Judicial Staff Circulation	Secure Circulation	Total	Portion of Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse.....	80,000	80%	40.00	40.00	80.00	80 x .80 = 64.00
B1	Branch Courthouse.....	20,000	20%	40.00	40.00	80.00	80 x .20 = 16.00
Totals.....		100,000	100%				80.00

TABLE 8
Sample Overcrowding Criterion Evaluation Data—Multiple Buildings

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)		BUILDING AREA DATA		PRIORITIZATION CRITERION OVERCROWDING RATING			
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area	Current Facility Area	Guidelines Area	Total	Portion of Rating Assigned to Project
A1	Main Courthouse.....	80,000	80%	80,000	100,000	32.00	32 x .80 = 25.60
B1	Branch Courthouse.....	20,000	20%	20,000	40,000	80.00	80 x .20 = 16.00
Totals.....		100,000	100%				41.60

TABLE 9
Sample Physical Condition Criterion Evaluation Data—Multiple Buildings

BUILDINGS AFFECTED BY CAPITAL PROJECT (2002–2003 FACILITIES MASTER PLAN)				PRIORITIZATION CRITERION PHYSICAL CONDITION RATING				
Bldg./ Site I.D.	Existing Facility	BUILDING AREA DATA		Overall Building Physical Condition	Life Safety	ADA Compliance	Total	Portion of Rating Assigned to Project
		Current Facility Area	Percentage of Total Area					
A1	Main Courthouse	80,000	80%	61.00	30.00	30.00	121.00	121 x .80 = 96.80
B1	Branch Courthouse	20,000	20%	75.00	40.00	40.00	155.00	155 x .20 = 31.00
Totals		100,000	100%					127.80

E. Scoring and Evaluation

Projects will be evaluated—relative to one another—based on the ratings of each criterion indicated above. Each criterion is equally weighted, and the maximum possible ratings are translated into points, as described below in Tables 10 and 11.

For Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition criteria, points range from 1 to 5, in one-point increments, as illustrated in Table 10.

TABLE 10
Assignment of Points to Each Criterion's Range of Possible Ratings
Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition Criteria

Criterion	Maximum Rating	1 Point	2 Points	3 Points	4 Points	5 Points
Security.....	80	0–16	17–32	33–48	49–64	65–80
Overcrowding	160	0–32	33–64	65–96	97–128	129–160
Physical Condition.....	180	0–36	37–72	73–108	109–144	145–180

The point range for the Access-to-Court-Services criterion, as denoted below in Table 11, is from 0 to 5, in half-point increments that reflect the broad range of relative deficiency in judicial resources among the projects in 58 counties.

TABLE 11
Access-to-Court-Services Criterion

Rating Assigned to Project (Current Need— Percentage of AJP)	Points Assigned
0% or below	0.0
1–10%	0.5
11–20%	1.0
21–30%	1.5
31–40%	2.0
41–50%	2.5
51–60%	3.0
61–70%	3.5
71–80%	4.0
81–90%	4.5
91–100%+	5.0

The ratings of facilities affected by a project are assigned a specific number of points—ranging from 0 to 5—depending upon the criterion, as outlined in Tables 10 and 11. When a score for a project is calculated, the points for each of the four criteria are added together. The maximum score (i.e., number of points achievable) for a project is 20, and the minimum score is 3. An example of the minimum criteria ratings needed to achieve maximum points and final project score is delineated below in Table 12.

TABLE 12
Minimum Criterion Ratings to Achieve Maximum Points and Total Project Score

Criteria	Minimum Rating to Receive Maximum Points	Points Received
Security	65	5
Overcrowding.....	129	5
Physical Condition	145	5
Access to Court Services.....	91%	5
Total Score		20

Projects with a high number of points are considered to significantly support the key objectives of the Judicial Council and the capital program. Consequently, projects scoring a greater number of points will have a correspondingly higher priority over projects scoring fewer points.

F. Developing Priority Groups Rather Than a Ranked Projects List

The concept of grouping projects to develop a final, prioritized list of trial court capital projects differs from the previous sequential listing of 201 projects, most recently adopted in February 2006. When this new methodology is applied, scored projects will then be placed into one of

five priority groups, as outlined below in Table 13. All projects within each group will have the same priority for implementation, as they similarly support key council and program objectives. Each group's priority is based on the corresponding range of points that a project might receive. For example, projects addressing all objectives of the capital improvement program in significant ways and receiving the highest point total will fall under the Immediate Need group and will be considered the first eligible for available funding. Each of the other groups—Critical, High, Medium, and Low Needs—represent sets of projects that address fewer of the capital program's objectives.

The list of project groups to be developed by application of this methodology is presented below in Table 13.

TABLE 13
Prioritized Groups of Trial Court Capital Outlay-Projects

Groups	Determination
Immediate Need	To be determined by the Judicial Council.
Critical Need	
High Need	
Medium Need	
Low Need	

G. Project Phase Adjustments

After AOC staff develops a final draft list of ranked project groups based on applying the methodology described above, staff will then make any necessary adjustments to projects in those groups, concerning phasing relative to the Master Plan implementation plans. The final list of priority project groups will incorporate any such phasing adjustments.

For example, should the second-phase of a multiphase project fall in a higher priority group than its first phase, staff will switch the group assignment of those projects, in order to correct the phasing discrepancy. As a result, the first-phase project will move to the higher-priority group, and the second-phase project will take the place of the first in its lower-priority group.

These phasing corrections, if required, will be documented in a report to the Judicial Council that details the results of this methodology's application.

H. No Substitutions of Projects between Groups

Substitutions of projects between groups will not be allowed. All project phase corrections will be made by the AOC, as described above.

V. FUNDING PROCESS

A. How Requests for Funding Will Be Determined

The AOC will recommend funding requests to the council, subject to review by the panel, for those within the Immediate Need group first, then from the Critical Need group, and so forth. Should more than one project for a court or for a specific area in a court be included in the same group, AOC staff will recommend funding beginning with the logical, first-phase project, as indicated in the Master Plan implementation schedule for its respective county. Request for funding for the subsequent projects will be based on funding availability and the application of the process described below in section V.C. The Judicial Council will consider the status of transfer from county jurisdiction to the state in approving funding requests. The Judicial Council will determine an appropriate number of projects within each court for approving funding recommendations for submission to the California Department of Finance (DOF).

AOC staff recommendations on funding requests for submission to the DOF will be presented to the Interim Court Facilities Panel (the panel) for review and approval, prior to submission to the Judicial Council through the annual update of the Judicial Branch's Five-Year Infrastructure Plan. DOF will review these requests and determine whether or not the funding request should be presented in the Governor's budget for consideration by the Legislature. Ultimately, the Legislature makes all final determinations on funding requests, subject to veto by the Governor.

B. Confirming Project Size and Budget

After the council adopts the ranked set of groups, AOC staff will review—with court input—the Master Plan size and budget of each project in order to update and confirm project funding requirements relative to available funding and judgeship needs. Judgeship needs will be based on revised county-level-adjusted judgeship projections that have been developed by the OCR.

AOC staff will begin this process for projects in the Immediate Need group and then proceed to the lower-need groups as necessary, based on the amount of remaining funding available. In doing so, staff anticipates a reduction in the total funding demand, by eliminating some excess growth. This process is integral to submitting funding requests to the panel for review and recommendation to the council, as described above.

C. Determination of Funding Requests If Funding Is Limited

Should there be a lack of sufficient funding—within a given capital project funding cycle—to fund all qualifying Immediate Need, further project selection will be based on additional subcriteria. These subcriteria will be evaluated by AOC staff:

1. Rating for Security criterion;
2. Economic opportunity; and

3. Replacement or consolidation of disparate small, leased or owned space that corrects operational inefficiencies for the court.

AOC staff will prepare an analysis of these subcriteria for the panel to consider in recommending funding requests, prior to their submission to the council as described above. Each of these subcriteria is defined as follows:

1. **Rating for Security Criterion.** A consideration to be used to select projects whenever funding is limited will be the 2004 RCP rating for security, which is the total of the weighted scores for the two security criteria in the 2003 Procedure. These scores range from a low of 0 to a high of 80. When this subcriterion is applied for selection purposes, projects with the highest possible 2004 RCP rating for security will gain funding preference over all other projects within their group. Use of the security rating is consistent with the council and program objective of improving security in court facilities.
2. **Economic Opportunity.** A consideration to be used to select projects whenever funding is limited will be an evaluation of the relative economic opportunity of each eligible project. The relative cost savings and overall cost-effectiveness of both operating and capital costs will be calculated by staff. Economic opportunities include, but are not limited to, free or reduced costs of land for new construction, viable financing partnerships or fund contributions by other government entities or private parties that result in lower project delivery costs, cost savings resulting from adaptive reuse of existing facilities, operational efficiencies from consolidation of court calendars and operations, operational savings from sharing of facilities by more than one court, and building operational costs savings from consolidation of facilities. Consideration of economic opportunity allows the council to request funding—from DOF—for projects that have documented capital or operating savings for the state. AOC staff will work in collaboration with local courts to evaluate and document the economic opportunity of each eligible project.
3. **Replacement or Consolidation of Disparate Small, Leased or Owned Space that Corrects Operational Inefficiencies for the Court.** A consideration to be used to select projects whenever funding is limited will be the determination of whether the project replaces or consolidates disparate small, leased or owned space that will resolve operational inefficiencies. Small leased or owned spaces could include: modular buildings, small private leases, or small court space in county buildings. For example, some downtown courts lease one or two courtrooms within a short distance from the main courthouse, which creates operational inefficiencies for staff and judges. Consolidation of judicial and facility resources supports a more cost-effective court system.

VI. PROCESS FOR ADDING OR DELETING PROJECTS IN THE TRIAL COURT CAPITAL-OUTLAY PLAN

If a court wishes to add or delete projects in the trial court capital-outlay plan, the court may submit a written request to the AOC, providing the project name, its description including size, number of courtrooms, and type of calendars planned, its estimated costs with value date of the estimate, and other descriptive information about the project. The AOC will present this information to the panel for their consideration. If the panel considers the request worthy, the panel will direct AOC staff to evaluate the project using this methodology and to include it in the appropriate project priority group for submission to the council at the time of the next update to the Judicial Branch Assembly Bill 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan.

APPENDIX A

A. Projects Deleted From or Added to the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

The following projects have been eliminated from or added to the previously adopted list of 201 trial court capital projects based on the process of developing this methodology and reviewing the project list with each of the 58 courts.

B. Projects Deleted from the Capital-Outlay Plan**1. Projects with a 2004 RCP Score of 0.**

The following 13 projects either renovate or expand recently constructed court facilities or do not affect any existing facilities. These projects provide new facilities only to accommodate future growth. These projects will be added to approximately 135 other projects—identified in the Master Plans—that have been designed to accommodate growth well beyond 2010–2015 and have never been prioritized for inclusion in the Judicial Branch Five-Year Infrastructure Plan.⁴

Feb 2006 State Rank	RCP Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost (January 2006 dollars)
159	0	San Bernardino	Addition to Juvenile Dependency Court	\$ 33,767,000
166	0	Ventura	New Ventura West County Court	63,064,000
184	0	Fresno	New Fresno Civil and Traffic Court	113,800,000
185	0	Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Court	139,983,000
186	0	Glenn	Addition to Willows Court	10,712,000
187	0	Kern	Addition to New Taft Court	10,511,000
189	0	Los Angeles	Complete Chatsworth Court (NV)	7,246,000
191	0	Orange	New East County Court	64,831,000
192	0	Placer	Addition to Roseville Court - Phase 2	31,722,000
193	0	Riverside	New Civil Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	38,151,000
194	0	Riverside	New Riverside Civil Court (W Reg)	58,237,000
196	0	San Benito	Addition to New Hollister Court	11,517,000
199	0	San Diego	New East Mesa Juvenile Court	11,450,000

⁴ Five projects with RCP scores of 0 remain in the plan: Los Angeles – Complete Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Court (N), Merced—Addition to New Merced Court; San Bernardino—Addition to Joshua Tree Court; Sacramento—Renovate Sacramento Wm Ridgeway Family Relations Court; and Stanislaus—Addition to Modesto Juvenile Court. These projects are either additions to existing facilities that are not renovated or replaced by a first-phase project, they consolidate existing court facilities, or will accommodate several of the 150 new judgeships proposed in the FY 2006-2007 State Budget.

2. Projects Previously Approved by the Judicial Council or Fully Funded.

These 7 projects are fully funded from county funds or have been previously approved by the Judicial Council.

Feb 2006 State Rank	RCP Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost (January 2006 dollars)
1	920	Plumas/Sierra	New Portola/Loyalton Court	\$ 6,024,000
3	890	Merced	New Merced Court	3,040,000
4	633	Contra Costa	New East Contra Costa Court	63,979,000
5	284	Fresno	Renovate B. F. Sisk Fresno Federal Court	31,627,000
6	498	Fresno	New Fresno Area Juvenile Delinquency Court	22,195,000
7	820	Mono	New Mammoth Lakes Court	15,075,000
27	666	Amador	New Jackson Court	26,860,000

3. Completed Projects.

This project was completed by the local county government in 2005.

Feb 2006 State Rank	RCP Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost (January 2006 dollars)
133	282	Nevada	Renovate Truckee Court	\$ 332,000

4. Renovation Projects Estimated to Cost Less Than \$400,000 and Are Eligible for the Facility Modifications Program.⁵

These 4 projects, owing to their estimated budget and project scope, may be eligible for funding through the facility modifications program once the affected building(s) transfers from the local county jurisdiction to the state. An ongoing appropriation is currently available to fund facility modifications, prioritized by the method adopted by the council in December 2005.

Feb 2006 State Rank	RCP Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost (January 2006 dollars)
76	457	Mariposa	Renovate Mariposa Court	\$ 76,000
132	284	San Diego	Renovate Ramona Court	163,000
153	213	Kings	Renovations to Avenal and Corcoran Courts	321,000
161	166	Kern	Renovate Lake Isabella Court	96,000

⁵ Two additional projects—estimated to cost more than \$400,000 but less than \$1 million—may be eligible for funding in the Facility Modifications program: Kern—Renovate Bakersfield Court; and Santa Barbara—Renovate Jury Assembly. Until these projects are funded through the Facility Modifications program, they will remain on the list of trial court capital-outlay projects and be prioritized based on this methodology. One additional project, Mono—Renovate Bridgeport Court, is estimated to cost more than \$400,000 but less than \$1 million. This project requires additional study to confirm its goals and related scope and will also be prioritized as a trial court capital-outlay project under this methodology.

5. Other Projects Requested for Removal by the Courts.

The local courts requested removal of these 6 projects from the list of 201 trial court capital projects in January 2005, in response to a December 2004 Judicial Council policy that allowed courts to request substitutions among its ranked projects, or during the formal comment periods on this methodology. The Sacramento—New Criminal Courts Building project will be modified in phases to provide the functional requirements of the two eliminated projects below.

Feb 2006 State Rank	RCP Score	County	Project	Total Project Cost (January 2006 dollars)
32	840	Contra Costa	New Martinez Juvenile Court	\$ 15,039,000
34	730	Imperial	Renovate Winterhaven Court	548,000
60	526	Madera	Renovate Madera Court	7,476,000
169	117	Fresno	Renovate Fresno North Jail Annex Court	3,042,000
177	276	Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Gordon D. Schaber Court	19,353,000
195	424	Sacramento	New Sacramento Court Administration Building	56,195,000

C. Projects Added to the Capital-Outlay Plan

1. Projects Added to the Capital-Outlay Plan.

Based on the process of developing this methodology in 2006, the following projects have been added to the capital-outlay plan.

County	Project Name	Total Project Cost (Escalated to January 2006 dollars)
Alameda	New East County Hall of Justice	\$ 106,300,000
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Courthouse	104,589,000
Kern	Complete Bakersfield Juvenile Justice Center	608,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Clarita Courthouse	5,154,000
Monterey	New King City Court	17,335,000
Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Court	182,153,000
San Bernardino	New High Desert Court	121,055,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Juvenile Dependency Court	29,554,000
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Court	163,427,000
San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center	3,452,000
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Court	13,000,000
		<u>\$ 746,627,000</u>

2. One Project Added to Revise Project Scope.

A correction in project scope will occur for the Placer/Nevada—New Tahoe/Truckee Regional Court project, which is currently ranked 2 in the previously adopted list of 201 trial court capital projects (February 2006). This project will be eliminated and then divided into two separate court projects. As a result, the Nevada—New Truckee Court (ranked 105 in the previously adopted list of 201 trial court capital projects), which is the Nevada portion of the project, was prioritized under this methodology. A new project for Placer County—the New Tahoe Area Court—is proposed to replace the Placer portion of this project.

APPENDIX B

A. Definitions and Data Sources for 2004 RCP Data for Use in the Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects

The 2004 RCP data on security, space shortfall, and physical condition will be used to evaluate three criteria—Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition—in this methodology. Each of these ratings is described in detail below.

B. 2004 RCP Ratings for Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition Criteria

In August 2003, the Judicial Council adopted a way to prioritize trial court capital-outlay projects. The prioritization procedure is described in *Five-Year Trial Court Capital Outlay Plan—Prioritization Procedure and Forms* (2003 Procedure), which includes a detailed description of the source of the data used to develop the RCP (Review of Capital Project—Prioritization) ratings. The RCP ratings were designed to record and present the data needed to measure each criterion and to develop a rating and a weighted score for each project.

This methodology will use the RCP ratings for security, overcrowding, and physical condition, recorded in the 2004 RCP forms created by implementing the 2003 Procedure. The 2004 RCP forms used information from the Task Force on Court Facilities (task force) and the 2002–2003 facilities master plans (master plans).

Table B1 presents how the task force or master plan data was translated into the ratings used in this methodology.

TABLE B1
Task Force or Master Plan Evaluations Translated into
Rating Used in the Prioritization Methodology

<u>Task Force or Master Plan Evaluation</u>	<u>Translate to Common Scale</u>	<u>Formula to Translate Task Force to Rating Used in Methodology</u>	<u>Weight</u>	<u>Rating used in Methodology</u>
1. <u>Security</u>				
a. 0 = Deficient.....	NA	$10 - 0 = 10$	4	$10 \times 4 = 40$
b. 5 = Marginal.....	NA	$10 - 5 = 5$	4	$5 \times 4 = 20$
c. 10 = Adequate	NA	$10 - 10 = 0$	4	$0 \times 4 = 0$
2. <u>Overcrowding</u>	Current area/Guidelines area	$1 - (\text{Current area/Guidelines area}) \times 160$	See previous	0 to 160
3. <u>Physical Condition</u>				
a. Overall Physical Condition	100 - Task Force	$((100 - \text{Rating Used}) / 10) \times 10$	See previous	0 to 180
4. <u>Life Safety and ADA</u>				
a. 5 = 100% of replacement cost to upgrade	10.0	NA	4	$10.0 \times 4 = 40$
b. 4 = 75% of replacement cost to upgrade	7.5	NA	4	$7.5 \times 4 = 30$
c. 3 = 50% of replacement cost to upgrade	5.0	NA	4	$5.0 \times 4 = 20$
d. 2 = 25% of replacement cost to upgrade	2.5	NA	4	$2.5 \times 4 = 10$
e. 1 = Like new condition.....	0.0	NA	4	$0.0 \times 4 = 0$

A completed set of RCP-1 and RCP-2 forms for a project are included at the end of this document to identify where the data used in this methodology is presented on RCP-1 and RCP-2 forms. The Administrative Office of the Courts (AOC) has hard copies of the completed forms on file for each capital-outlay project (project) that record the ratings used to develop the ranked list of projects presented in the *Judicial Branch AB 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan, Fiscal Years 2005-2006, 2006-2007, and 2007-2008 (adopted on February 24, 2006)* (Five-Year Plan).⁶

Similar to the 2003 Procedure, this methodology uses the 2004 RCP ratings based on the proportional share of the area of each building affected by the project. For example, two existing court facilities are affected by a single capital project. Facility A1 is 80,000 square feet, and

⁶ In December 2003, the courts received draft versions of these forms for their review before the evaluation of each project was finalized.

facility B1 is 20,000 square feet. Given this method, the rating for each criterion will be the total of 80 percent of the rating for facility A1, plus 20 percent of the rating of facility B1.

The following sections describe the location of the information and data in the 2004 RCP forms that will be used in this prioritization methodology.

C. Data in 2004 Form RCP-1—Buildings Affected by the Project

RCP-1 form is the basis for the list of buildings affected by the project in this methodology. Sections 2A and 2B of the form list the name of the facility affected by the capital project and the site/building ID, which is the letter/number identification of each facility.⁷

The RCP-1 form lists the current facility area for each building affected by the project. In all cases, component gross square feet (CGSF) will be used in this methodology.⁸ Project names that will be used in this methodology will be based on the names listed in the Five-Year Plan.⁹

D. Data in Form RCP-2—Level 1 Buildings

An RCP-2 form exists for each building affected by a capital project. Specific information in the RCP-2 form used in this methodology includes the following (and letter E. corresponds to the item in the RCP-2 form):

E. Is this a Level 1 building in the Task Force on Court Facilities County Report? Level 1 was the term assigned by the task force to buildings that were determined to have limited value as a real estate asset and therefore were not viewed by the task force as part of a long-term solution to a court's facility problems. Level 1 buildings were not evaluated by the task force, and therefore, no numerical ratings exist for physical condition, security, or overcrowding.

The Master Plan and the Task Force County Report Table 2.2, Trial Court Building Occupancy, identifies the buildings determined as Level 1 buildings by the task force. In this methodology, Level 1 buildings will be assigned the average rating for each criterion, based on the 2004 RCP ratings of all non-Level-1 buildings affected by all 201 projects identified in the Five Year Plans for Fiscal Years 2005-2006, 2006-2007 and 2007-2008 (adopted February 24, 2006), as shown in the table below:

TABLE B2
Ratings Applied to Level 1 Buildings

Criterion	Average 2004 RCP Rating	Maximum Possible Rating
Security.....	42.82	80
Physical Condition	65.34	180
Overcrowding.....	81.52	160

⁷ This information is also recorded in each RCP-2, section 2B.

⁸ The 2003 Procedure used both CGSF and building gross square feet (BGSF).

⁹ Note that the RCP-1 form presents a project name in section 1A. This name, which is from the master plan, may differ from the name presented in the Five-Year Plan. Project names have been simplified and standardized in the Five-Year Plan.

E. Data in Form RCP-2 Section 3—Source of Ratings for Physical Condition, Security, and Overcrowding Criteria

This section contains the 2004 RCP ratings for physical condition, security, and, unless updated with more current information from the building transfer process, overcrowding. The basis for the ratings to be used in this methodology will be described in more detail below.

The basis for the ratings is largely the facility assessment documented in the master plan, based on verification of the task force evaluation through site visits. When a master plan provides an updated numerical rating of condition, the master plan rating was used in the 2004 RCP form. If the master plan provided a narrative description, the master plan narrative was compared to the narrative and rating documented in the Task Force County Report. A task force rating was then adjusted up or down if an adjustment could be justified by reference to the master plan condition description. If no adjustment could be justified by the master plan narrative on condition, then the task force rating for the particular physical or functional condition was used.

F. Description of Column Headings in RCP-2 Form for Building Physical Condition and Building Functional Condition

The 2003 Procedure employed a scoring system to translate ratings of each condition criteria into scores from 0 to 10.

Below are definitions of the terms used in the column headings of the RCP-2 form for the first two general condition criteria—Building Physical Condition, which includes the ratings used for this methodology's Physical Condition criterion, and Building Functional Condition, which includes the ratings used for the Security and Overcrowding criteria:

- **Measure:** This is a formula or scale that shows how the Rating Used Here is converted into a score from 0 to 10.
- **TF Rating:** This is the rating assigned to a criterion by the task force.
- **Rating Used Here:** This is the rating used in this form to calculate the score. When the Rating Used Here is different from the task force rating, the reviewer described the reason for the changed rating in the Comments section of Building Physical Condition or Building Functional Condition.
- **Score:** The number of points that result from translating the Rating Used Here, based on the formula or scale shown in the Measure column.
- **Weight:** The value this criterion has, relative to other criteria.
- **Weighted Score:** The Score multiplied by the Weight. **The Weighted Score is the “rating” used in this methodology.**

- **Maximum Weighted Score:** The score received if the highest possible score for the criterion was received. This is the maximum number of points an existing facility could receive for the criteria, based on the Score and the Weight.

G. Building Physical Condition—Source of Ratings for Physical Condition Criterion

As in the 2003 Procedure, in this methodology the physical condition rating of a facility is the sum of three weighted scores: the Overall Building Physical Condition rating, which is a composite score of primary building systems; the Life Safety system rating; and the rating for the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) compliance system. The maximum possible rating for Physical Condition is 180 in this methodology.

As indicated above, either the task force report or the master plan was the source of the data used to determine the weighted score of each of these three components, which are described below (the letter/number reference refers to letter/number location of data in the RC-2 form). The task force rating for the physical condition of each building is found in the County Report in section 3, Building Evaluation. The ratings of each of the 12 primary building systems are located in a table, following the narrative on building physical conditions, entitled “Building System Evaluation.” Refer to Example 1: Building System Evaluation from Task Force County Report, for an excerpt of the task force report that presents the source of these ratings when the task force rating was used.

A. Overall Building Physical Condition. The overall rating of the facility’s physical condition established by the task force and verified by the Master Plan. Overall Building Physical Condition refers to the assessment of the condition of facility systems to establish the probable level of capital investment needed to restore the facility to a condition suitable for long term use as a court facility. The physical condition rating in the task force county report indicates the “value” of the facility as a percentage of its replacement value. The task force scale was from 0 to 100 percent, with the scale as follows:

- > 60% = Adequate
- 40–60% = Marginal
- < 40% = Deficient

The overall facility rating as determined by the task force is the composite of individual ratings for each of the following primary building systems, also referred to as the Shell and Core Systems:

- General Structure
- Exterior Wall
- Roof
- ADA Compliance
- Vertical Transportation
- Life Safety
- Fire Protection
- Graphics/Signage
- Plumbing Systems
- HVAC (Heating, Ventilation, Air Conditioning System)
- Electrical Systems
- Communications/Technical Systems

Each of the above systems was given a rating, based on a scale from 1 to 5, defined as:

- 0 = Not applicable; system not required.
- 1 = Like new condition; no renewal required.
- 2 = 25% of total replacement cost to upgrade; minor renovation/renewal required.
- 3 = 50% of total replacement cost to upgrade; moderate renovation/renewal required.
- 4 = 75% of total replacement cost to upgrade; substantial renovation/renewal required.
- 5 = 100% of total replacement cost to upgrade; element replacement required. Element is necessary, but is in sufficiently bad condition to warrant replacement.

B. Life Safety. The rating refers to the degree of improvement necessary (relative to the total value of the life safety system) to enhance life safety in the event of an emergency. The life safety system includes fire alarm systems, smoke detection systems, fire extinguishers, emergency lighting, emergency exit door hardware, exit signs, and adequate means of egress, as defined and required by local building codes.

C. ADA Compliance. The ADA Compliance rating refers to the degree of improvement necessary relative to the total value of the ADA compliance system to bring the building's accessibility into compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act.

Example 1: Building System Evaluation Table—Source of Physical Condition Criterion Rating from Task Force County Report, Section 3: Building Evaluation

California Court Facilities Study
Friday, September 08, 2000

BUILDING SYSTEMS EVALUATION

System	Rating	Comments
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Primary Building Systems

General Structure	2	The general structure is in good condition.
Exterior Wall	1	The entire exterior was painted in 1997.
Roof	5	Needs replacement: major leaks
ADA Compliance	2	Adequate
Vertical Transportation	1	Adequate
Life Safety	2	Adequate
Fire Protection	3	Need to replace some fire protection systems through out building.
Graphics/Signage	3	Need replacement
Plumbing Systems	5	Original sewer/water and fixtures.
HVAC Systems	5	Cooling tower, chillers and chilled water pumps replaced in 1995 and in good condition. Air handling & duct system original and needs replacement.
Electrical Systems	5	Original electrical through-out building.
Comm/Tech Systems	1	New system.
Overall Building Rating:	58.19%	Marginal (excludes seismic retrofit requirements)

Tenant Area Systems

TI Plumbing Distribution	2	Original fixtures.
TI HVAC Distribution	5	Courts wing supply return fans and duct work & mech. systems should be replaced, office wing supply and return fan units should be replaced, duct work is not in need of replacement.
TI Electrical Distribution	5	Most sub panels distribution systems are original and should be replaced as the tenants require more electrical power.
TI Comm/Tech Distribution	5	Should be replaced.

H. **Building Functional Condition—Source of Ratings for Security and Overcrowding Criteria**

1. **Security Criterion Ratings**

The total of the weighted scores for the two security conditions related to secure and separate circulation for judges and staff, the public and in-custody individuals is the basis for the security rating used in this methodology. The methodology will not use the evaluation of building security, which refers to the degree of compliance with guidelines for security and control of access in and out of the facility. The source of the data used to determine the weighted score of each of these two components is described below (letter/number reference refers to letter/number location of data in the RCP-2 form). The maximum possible rating for Security is 80 in this methodology.

As indicated above, either the task force report or the master plan was the source of the data used to determine the weighted score of each of these two components, which are described below. The task force security evaluation of each building is found in the Task Force County Report in section 3, Building Evaluation. The ratings of each of the eight functional building systems are located in a table entitled “Building Functional Evaluation.” Refer to Example 2 for a table from the task force report that identifies the two security ratings when the task force rating was used.

F. Security: Two criteria indicate how secure an existing facility is:

1. Judicial/Staff Circulation: Refers to the degree of compliance with guidelines for private circulation paths exclusively dedicated to permit the judiciary and staff to enter and move through the facility separate and secure from both the public and in-custody individuals.

2. Secure Circulation: Refers to the degree of compliance with guidelines for a separate, secure means by which in-custody individuals are brought into the facility and moved from holding areas to the courtroom. A secure circulation route is completely separated from areas used by the public and by the judiciary and court staff.

The task force rating system for each functional component, including the three security criteria defined above, was based on a scale from 0 to 10, as follows:

0 = Deficient: Functional condition fails in one or more major aspects

5 = Marginal: Functional condition has notable deficiencies

10 = Adequate: Functional condition is acceptable or better

N/A = Not Applicable: Functional element is not applicable for this facility.


Example 2: Building Functional Evaluation—Source of Security Criterion Rating from Task Force County Report, Section 3: Building Evaluation

California Court Facilities Study
Friday, December 22, 2000

BUILDING FUNCTIONAL EVALUATION:

Each major functional aspect of the building as a whole was evaluated in terms of court use. Rating values were assigned as follows: "10" for adequate; "5" for marginal, and "0" for deficient conditions.

The Rating Summary was determined by taking the total "score" divided by the eight elements involved to determine an average, this was then converted to a percentage score, consistent with the way results of other aspects of the evaluation process are illustrated. Percent ratings less than 60% are deemed "Deficient" overall; from 60% to 79.99% deemed "Marginal"; and 80% or more deemed "Adequate" for the purposes of this Study.



Building Functional Elements	Rating	Comments
Functional Zoning/Organization	5	Highly fragmented facility
Public Circulation	10	Adequate
Judicial/Staff Circulation	10	Adequate
Secure Circulation	0	Non existent.
Image	5	1950's building in marginal condition.
Building Security	10	Metal detector at main entrance, some card access doors
Public Amenities	10	Adequate
Quality of Environment	10	Adequate
Rating Summary:	75.00%	Marginal

Functional Comments:

1950's building with adequate public circulation and generally functional spaces. The facility currently lacks sufficient storage and clerical staff areas.

2. Overcrowding Criteria Ratings

There are two sources of data for the Overcrowding criterion. Updated current facility areas based on current information from the building transfer process will be used, if available, in this methodology. In cases where the AOC has updated information on the CGSF of court occupied area identified through the SB 1732 facility transfer process, the AOC will recalculate the space shortfall using the formula employed by the 2003 Procedure (see below).

In most cases, the weighted space shortfall score from the 2004 RCP is the basis for the Overcrowding rating used in this methodology. The task force report or master plan was the source of the data used to determine the weighted score for space shortfall, as described below (letter/number reference refers to the letter/number location of the data in the RCP-2 form).

The space shortfall rating measures the space currently occupied by the court, compared to that required to meet current needs based on the guidelines. The guidelines refer to the Trial Court Facilities Guidelines published by the Task Force on Court Facilities in March 2001 and adopted by the Judicial Council effective July 1, 2002. The guidelines describe acceptable standards for construction, renovation, and remodeling of court facilities. They include guidelines for how court facilities should be organized and secured to provide safe and operationally efficient courts. They also include space standards to use for developing an assessment of space needed by a facility. The maximum possible rating for Overcrowding is 160 in this methodology.

J. Current space available vs. space required by guidelines. The score is equal to the Current Facility Area divided by the Guidelines Area, subtracted from 1 and then multiplied by 10.

Court functions either partially occupy a facility, such as a leased facility or a county administrative building, or are located in standalone courthouses. For all facilities, CGSF figures are used. CGSF expressed the amount of “useable” area for a specific use.¹⁰

Current Facility Area: The current facility area is the numerator of the space shortfall, or Overcrowding, criterion. The RCP form records either the task force or both the master plan and task force information on CGSF of court area occupied by the court.

The Task Force recorded its assessment in Table 2.2: Trial Court Building Occupancy in the Task Force County Report, which is the number in the column entitled “Courts Component Gross Area.” Example 3 provides a sample of Table 2.2.

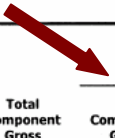
If the Master Plan updated this number because of an addition to or reduction of space since the task force survey, then the revised number can be found in the Master Plan Report and was then recorded in the “data used here” column. All area information has since been reviewed by the AOC in an effort to utilize to CGSF in this methodology.¹¹

Guidelines Area: This number is the denominator of the equation for the rating for the space shortfall, or overcrowding, criterion.

Example 3: Table 2.2: Trial Court Building Occupancy from Task Force County Report

California Court Facilities Study
Thursday, September 07, 2000

County-Wide Summary
Table 2.2: Trial Court Building Occupancy



Bldg. ID	Building	Primary Use	Number of Courtrooms	Total Component Net Area	Total Component Gross Area	CURRENT OCCUPANCY								Building Gross Area
						Courts Component Gross Area	%	Courts Related Component Gross Area	%	Other Agencies Component Gross Area	%	Building Support Component Gross Area	%	
A 1	Modesto Main Courthouse 1100 I Street Modesto,	Mixed	15	101,394	106,004	64,278	61%	24,786	23%			16,940	16%	108,824
B 1	Modesto Juvenile court. 2215 Blue Gum Modesto,	Mixed	2	6,817	7,456	4,842	65%	1,400	19%			1,214	16%	9,200
C 1	Ceres Municipal Court.	Courts only	1	2,613	2,700	2,249	83%					451	17%	2,985
D 1	Turlock Municipal Court.	Mixed	1	4,277	4,446	3,123	70%	406	9%			917	21%	4,735
E 1	Department 16 - Level 1 Survey Only 948 11th street. Modesto,	Mixed	1	912	960	960								4,025
F 1	Modesto Traffic Court - Level 1 Survey Only 2260 Floyd Avenue Modesto,	Mixed	1	1,400	1,400	1,400								1,400
TOTAL ALL FACILITIES			21	117,412	122,966	76,852	62%	26,592	22%			19,522	16%	131,169

¹⁰ CGSF is defined as the aggregate floor area of all individual rooms in a specific use area, including related internal circulation, interior partitions and interior columns, chases serving the space, and other areas incidental to the use area. CGSF excludes the area required for public circulation and lobbies, mechanical and electrical spaces and distribution shafts, stairs, elevators, and other common building elements.

¹¹ The 2003 Procedure used CGSF for shared-use facilities and BGSF for court-only facilities. The new methodology will use CGSF in every case, for a standardized and consistent comparison among facilities.

The space required to meet current needs is found in the Task Force County Report at the end of Table F: Current Shortfalls Relative to Adequate Space. For each facility, the number is located in the column entitled "Space Required Relative to Current Use—Component Gross Area," which is the first of three column headings, and the row entitled "Totals for X County Courthouse Building." The Component Gross Area number for the space occupied by the court, which is the first of three numbers listed at the bottom of the identified column, is recorded here. See Example 4 for a sample of this Table F from the task force report.

**Example 4: Table F: Space Required Relative to Current Use
from Task Force County Report**

California Court Facilities Study
Thursday, August 17, 2000

Table F: Court Components - Shortfalls Based on Current Use - cont'd.

Site: A Modesto Main Courthouse			Building: 1 Modesto Main Courthouse								
Component ID / Name	Courtroom Type Current Use	Jury or Non-Jury	Space Required Relative to Current Use			Current Shortfalls Relative to Adequate Space			Current Shortfalls Relative to Adequate + Marginal Space		
			Space Count	Component Gross Area	Component Net Area	Space Count	Component Gross Area	Component Net Area	Space Count	Component Gross Area	Component Net Area
08.02 Support Areas			1	467	350	0	-467	-350	0	-467	-350
08.02 Support Areas			1	467	350	0	-467	-350	0	-467	-350
08.03 Mediation/Hearing Rooms			1	400	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
08.03 Mediation/Hearing Rooms			1	400	300	0	0	0	0	0	0
08.04 Child Waiting			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
08.04 Child Waiting			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
09.00 COURT SECURITY OPERATIONS			5	1,373	1,030	0	-892	-669	0	-892	-669
09.01 Staff Office/Work Areas			3	1,013	760	0	-532	-399	0	-532	-399
09.01 Staff Office/Work Areas			3	1,013	760	0	-532	-399	0	-532	-399
09.02 Command Center			1	240	180	0	-240	-180	0	-240	-180
09.02 Command Center			1	240	180	0	-240	-180	0	-240	-180
09.03 Security Screening			1	120	90	0	-120	-90	0	-120	-90
09.03 Security Screening			1	120	90	0	-120	-90	0	-120	-90
10.00 IN-CUSTODY HOLDING			7	5,819	4,120	0	-5,327	-3,800	0	-5,327	-3,800
10.01 Vehicular Sallyport			2	2,250	1,800	0	-2,250	-1,800	0	-2,250	-1,800
10.01 Vehicular Sallyport			2	2,250	1,800	0	-2,250	-1,800	0	-2,250	-1,800
10.02 Central Holding			1	2,538	1,650	0	-2,538	-1,650	0	-2,538	-1,650
10.02 Central Holding			1	2,538	1,650	0	-2,538	-1,650	0	-2,538	-1,650
10.03 Support Areas			0	538	350	0	-538	-350	0	-538	-350
10.03 Support Areas			0	538	350	0	-538	-350	0	-538	-350
10.04 Attorney/Client Visiting			4	492	320	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.04 Attorney/Client Visiting			4	492	320	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals for Modesto Main Courthouse Building:			1014	122,943	88,958	-50	-61,580	-42,630	-43	-54,794	-39,680
Building Gross Area for Needs and Shortfalls (at 20% of CGSF)				24,589			-12,316			-10,959	
Total Building Gross Area for Needs and Shortfalls				147,531			-73,896			-65,753	

County: **50 Stanislaus**

Facility/Site Information

The following pages present examples of an RCP-1 form for the New Modesto Court project and pages 1-4 (of a total of 10) of the RCP-2 form for the existing Main Modesto Courthouse. Examples 1-4 present data from the Task Force County Report on the existing Main Modesto Courthouse. The arrows on the examples identify data identified with arrows on the RCP forms.

FORM RCP-1	REVIEW OF CAPITAL PROJECT – PRIORITIZATION Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (SB 1732)	
Superior Court of California, County of Stanislaus (50)		
Section 1 – General Information		
A. Project Name Modesto Phase I (01)	B. Type of Project Renovation <input type="checkbox"/> Addition <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
C. Project Location Existing Downtown Modesto Courthouse	D. Estimated Total Project Cost (2002 Dollars) \$21,300,000	
E. Proposed Project Start Q3 2005	F. Proposed Project Completion Q1 2009	
G. Comments <p>The proposed project would consist of an eight-story building in the center of the existing courtyard. The first four stories of the new addition will be designated for court support functions, and the top four stories will be fit out for eight courtrooms.</p> <p>The project can begin after the interior courtyard has been cleared of the judges' parking and the vehicle sallyport and the clerk's office and sheriff's modular facilities have been relocated. The 1948 wing of the Hall of Records building should also be demolished.</p> <p>With the completion of this project, the occupants of the Hall of Records building and the Modesto Main Court North Wing can then be relocated to the new building, and the Hall of Records can be demolished. In addition, the traffic court in Modesto will be vacated.</p>		



FORM RCP-2	REVIEW OF CAPITAL PROJECT – PRIORITIZATION Trial Court Facilities Act of 2002 (SB 1732)		
Superior Court of California, County of Stanislaus (50)			
Section 1 – General Information			
A. Project Name Modesto Phase I (01)			
Section 2 – Existing facility affected and evaluated on this form. If multiple existing facilities are affected, list others under Comments and complete a separate Form RCP-2 for each.			
A. Name of Existing Facility Modesto Main Courthouse		B. Site ID / Building ID A1	
C. Building Address 1100 I Street		Modesto, California, 95354	
D. Occupancy		Court use only <input type="checkbox"/> Shared use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
E. Is this a Level 1 building in the Task Force on Court Facilities County Report?		Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
F. If building is Level 1, what type? Modular <input type="checkbox"/> Records Storage only <input type="checkbox"/> Regular leased <input type="checkbox"/> Small court space in larger building <input type="checkbox"/>			
See Explanation of Forms for directions to complete Section 3 for Level 1 buildings.			
G. Comments With the completion of the proposed project, two courtrooms and support staff of this building (North Wing) can relocate to the new building when constructed.			

Section 3 – Scoring of Project Need							
Scoring is based on the Task Force on Court Facilities rating as modified by the Master Plan.							
Building Physical Condition							
	Measure	TF Rating	Rating Used Here	Score	Weight	Weighted Score	Maximum Weighted Score
A. Overall Building Physical Condition	Score = (100 – Rating Used) / 10	58	58	4.2	10	42	100
B. Life Safety	<u>Rating Used</u>						
	5						
	4						
	3	2	2	2.5	4	10	40
	2						
C. ADA Compliance	<u>Rating Used</u>						
	5						
	4						
	3	2	2	2.5	4	10	40
	2						
	1						
D. Comments							
The master plan consultant did not change overall physical evaluation score or change the Life Safety or ADA Scores.							

Section 3 – Scoring of Project Need (continued)							
Scoring is based on the Task Force on Court Facilities rating as modified by the Master Plan.							
Building Functional Condition							
	Measure	TF Rating	Rating Used Here	Score	Weight	Weighted Score	Maximum Weighted Score
E. Overall Building Functional Condition	Score = (100 – Rating Used) / 10	75	63	3.7	14	51.8	140
F. Security							
1. Judicial/Staff Circulation	Score = 10 – Rating Used	10	6	4	4	16	40
2. Secure Circulation	Score = 10 – Rating Used	0	0	10	4	40	40
3. Building Security	Score = 10 – Rating Used	10	10	0	4	0	40
G. Comments							
<p>Since the Task Force rating, overall building functional condition rating has been downgraded by the master plan consultant due to the lack of Judicial/Staff circulation.</p>							

Section 3 – Scoring of Project Need (continued)							
Scoring is based on the Task Force on Court Facilities rating as modified by the Master Plan.							
Courtroom Condition							
	Measure	No. of Deficient Courtrooms	Total Existing Courtrooms	Score	Weight	Weighted Score	Maximum Weighted Score
H. Current deficient Courtrooms	Score = (No. of Deficient Courtrooms/Total Existing Courtrooms) x 10	6	15	4	10	40	100
I. Comments Master plan consultant did not change the number of deficient courtrooms.							
Space Shortfall							
	Measure	Current Facility Area	Guidelines Area	Score	Weight	Weighted Score	Maximum Weighted Score
J. Current space available vs. space required by Guidelines	Score = (1– Current Facility Area/Guidelines Area) x 10	64,278	122,943	4.77	16	76.35	160
K. Comments The building is too small for its current court operations.							
L. Total Needs Score						286	700

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
Project Priority Groups
August 25, 2006
Sort by Score

Project Priority Group	County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)	Cumulative Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Immediate Need	Madera	New Madera Court	17	5	4	4	4	\$121,482,000	\$121,482,000
	Monterey	New King City Court	17	5	4	3	5	\$17,335,000	\$138,817,000
	Placer	Addition to Roseville Court	17	5	4	3	5	\$15,818,000	\$154,635,000
	San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Court	17	5	3	4	5	\$123,940,000	\$278,575,000
	Placer	New Tahoe Area Court	17	4	5	3	5	TBD	\$278,575,000
	Butte	New North Butte County Court	16	5	4	2	5	\$22,886,000	\$301,461,000
	Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Center	16	5	3	3	5	\$63,226,000	\$364,687,000
	Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Court	16	5	3	3	5	\$59,277,000	\$423,964,000
	Riverside	New Riverside Mid-County Region Court	16	5	3	3	5	\$27,677,000	\$451,641,000
	Riverside	New Indio Juvenile Court (Desert Reg)	16	5	5	1	5	\$15,231,000	\$466,872,000
	Tulare	New Porterville Court	15.5	5	4	3	3.5	\$62,452,000	\$529,324,000
	Fresno	New Clovis Court	15	5	3	2	5	\$31,136,000	\$560,460,000
	Los Angeles	New Long Beach Court – Phase 1 (S)	15	5	3	3	4	\$186,365,000	\$746,825,000
	Los Angeles	New Long Beach Court – Phase 2 (S)	15	5	3	3	4	\$65,634,000	\$812,459,000
	San Benito	New Hollister Court	15	5	4	4	2	\$27,931,000	\$840,390,000
	Merced	Addition to New Merced Court	15	4	3	3	5	\$31,060,000	\$871,450,000
	Orange	Addition to Laguna Niguel Court	15	4	3	3	5	\$47,657,000	\$919,107,000
	San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Court	15	4	3	3	5	\$49,710,000	\$968,817,000
	Calaveras	New San Andreas Court	14.5	5	4	4	1.5	\$27,392,000	\$996,209,000
	Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Court	14.5	5	3	3	3.5	\$229,584,000	\$1,225,793,000
	Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Court	14.5	5	3	4	2.5	\$130,564,000	\$1,356,357,000
	Riverside	New Temecula Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	14	5	3	1	5	\$16,737,000	\$1,373,094,000
	Shasta	New Redding Court	14	5	3	3	3	\$116,528,000	\$1,489,622,000
	Contra Costa	New North Concord Court	14	4	3	3	4	\$83,816,000	\$1,573,438,000
	Riverside	Addition to Corona Court (W Reg)	14	4	2	3	5	\$14,473,000	\$1,587,911,000
	Stanislaus	New Modesto Court	14	4	3	2	5	\$31,418,000	\$1,619,329,000
	Kern	Renovate Bakersfield Court	14	3	3	3	5	\$646,000	\$1,619,975,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Court (N)	14	3	4	2	5	\$4,655,000	\$1,624,630,000
	Solano	Renovation and Addition to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse	14	3	3	3	5	\$17,812,000	\$1,642,442,000
	Imperial	New El Centro Family Court	13.5	5	4	4	0.5	\$21,905,000	\$1,664,347,000
	Kern	New Mojave Court	13.5	5	4	2	2.5	\$16,625,000	\$1,680,972,000
	Lassen	New Susanville Court	13.5	5	4	3	1.5	\$38,591,000	\$1,719,563,000
	San Joaquin	New Stockton Court	13.5	5	3	3	2.5	\$72,738,000	\$1,792,301,000
continued on page 2	Sutter	New Yuba City Court	13.5	5	4	2	2.5	\$55,323,000	\$1,847,624,000
	Kern	New Ridgecrest Court	13	5	4	1	3	\$10,198,000	\$1,857,822,000

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
Project Priority Groups
August 25, 2006
Sort by Score

Project Priority Group	County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)	Cumulative Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Immediate Need cont'd	Tehama	New Red Bluff Court	13	5	3	3	2	\$17,358,000	\$1,875,180,000
	Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Court	13	5	3	2	3	\$136,711,000	\$2,011,891,000
	San Bernardino	Addition to Joshua Tree Court	13	4	2	2	5	\$11,338,000	\$2,023,229,000
	Los Angeles	Renovation of Santa Clarita Court (NV)	13	3	3	2	5	\$5,154,000	\$2,028,383,000
	Merced	New Los Banos Court	13	3	3	2	5	\$16,117,000	\$2,044,500,000
	Riverside	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Court (W Reg)	13	3	4	1	5	\$15,299,000	\$2,059,799,000
	Riverside	New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Court (W Reg)	13	3	3	2	5	\$25,069,000	\$2,084,868,000
	Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Court (SE)	13	2	3	3	5	\$98,535,000	\$2,183,403,000
	Santa Barbara	Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Court	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	\$36,391,000	\$2,219,794,000
	Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Court	12.5	5	3	3	1.5	\$120,072,000	\$2,339,866,000
	Tuolumne	New Sonora Court	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	\$40,642,000	\$2,380,508,000
	Yolo	New Woodland Court	12.5	5	3	3	1.5	\$113,232,000	\$2,493,740,000

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
Project Priority Groups
August 25, 2006
Sort by Score

Project Priority Group	County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)	Cumulative Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Critical Need	Imperial	Addition to El Centro Court	12	5	3	4	0	\$70,228,000	\$2,563,968,000
	Imperial	Renovate El Centro Court	12	5	3	4	0	\$17,851,000	\$2,581,819,000
	Imperial	Renovate El Centro Court - Phase 2	12	5	3	4	0	\$2,001,000	\$2,583,820,000
	Lake	New Lakeport Court	12	5	4	2	1	\$30,138,000	\$2,613,958,000
	Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Court	12	5	4	3	0	\$738,000	\$2,614,696,000
	San Diego	Renovate San Diego Meadowlark Juvenile Court	12	5	4	3	0	\$18,025,000	\$2,632,721,000
	San Diego	New Central San Diego Court	12	5	3	4	0	\$330,737,000	\$2,963,458,000
	Sierra	New Downieville Court	12	5	4	3	0	\$7,636,000	\$2,971,094,000
	Siskiyou	New Yreka Court	12	5	3	4	0	\$28,151,000	\$2,999,245,000
	Sonoma	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	12	5	3	4	0	\$9,324,000	\$3,008,569,000
	Mariposa	New Mariposa Court	12	4	5	3	0	\$18,893,000	\$3,027,462,000
	Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Court	12	4	3	2	3	\$31,418,000	\$3,058,880,000
	Riverside	Addition to Hemet Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	12	3	3	1	5	\$15,357,000	\$3,074,237,000
	Kern	New Delano Court	12	2	3	2	5	\$17,113,000	\$3,091,350,000
	San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center	11.5	5	4	1	1.5	\$3,452,000	\$3,094,802,000
	Los Angeles	New Glendale Court (NC)	11.5	4	3	2	2.5	\$83,441,000	\$3,178,243,000
	Solano	Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Center	11.5	3	3	3	2.5	\$3,822,000	\$3,182,065,000
	Kern	New Taft Court	11.5	2	4	2	3.5	\$10,592,000	\$3,192,657,000
	Alpine	New Markleeville Court	11	5	4	2	0	\$7,179,000	\$3,199,836,000
	El Dorado	New Placerville Court	11	5	3	3	0	\$37,564,000	\$3,237,400,000
	Mendocino	New Ukiah Court	11	5	3	3	0	\$31,918,000	\$3,269,318,000
	Plumas	New Quincy Court	11	5	4	2	0	\$23,331,000	\$3,292,649,000
	Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Court	11	5	3	3	0	\$182,153,000	\$3,474,802,000
	San Joaquin	Renovate Stockton Court	11	5	3	3	0	\$31,893,000	\$3,506,695,000
	Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly	11	5	3	3	0	\$518,000	\$3,507,213,000
	Santa Clara	New Mountain View Court	11	5	3	3	0	\$76,394,000	\$3,583,607,000
	Santa Clara	New San Jose Family Resources Court	11	5	3	3	0	\$158,089,000	\$3,741,696,000
	Yolo	New Yolo County Juvenile Court	11	5	3	3	0	\$6,396,000	\$3,748,092,000
	Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Court (MH)	11	4	3	2	2	\$30,886,000	\$3,778,978,000
	Ventura	New Ventura East County Court	11	4	1	1	5	\$88,935,000	\$3,867,913,000
	San Bernardino	New High Desert Court	11	1	3	2	5	\$121,055,000	\$3,988,968,000
	Santa Barbara	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center	10.5	5	2	3	0.5	\$34,273,000	\$4,023,241,000
	Orange	Addition to Fullerton Court	10.5	4	2	2	2.5	\$44,766,000	\$4,068,007,000
	Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Court	10.5	3	3	3	1.5	\$87,956,000	\$4,155,963,000
	Monterey	Addition to Salinas Court	10.5	3	2	3	2.5	\$33,846,000	\$4,189,809,000
	Solano	New South Wing and Renovation of Fairfield Old School – Phase One	10.5	3	3	3	1.5	\$63,569,000	\$4,253,378,000
	Lake	New Clearlake Court	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$12,275,000	\$4,265,653,000
	Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Court	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$3,452,000	\$4,269,105,000

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
Project Priority Groups
August 25, 2006
Sort by Score

Project Priority Group	County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)	Cumulative Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
High Need	Imperial	Addition to Calexico Court	10	5	3	2	0	\$4,965,000	\$4,274,070,000
	Nevada	New Truckee Court	10	5	3	2	0	\$19,177,000	\$4,293,247,000
	Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Historic Anacapa Court	10	5	2	3	0	\$4,879,000	\$4,298,126,000
	Santa Clara	Addition to San Jose Civil Court	10	5	2	3	0	\$98,979,000	\$4,397,105,000
	Stanislaus	New Turlock Court	10	5	4	1	0	\$34,892,000	\$4,431,997,000
	Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Court	10	4	3	2	1	\$20,538,000	\$4,452,535,000
	Kings	New Hanford Court	10	4	2	2	2	\$80,063,000	\$4,532,598,000
	Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Court (C)	10	4	3	3	0	\$756,737,000	\$5,289,335,000
	Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Court (JDel)	10	4	4	2	0	\$36,688,000	\$5,326,023,000
	Nevada	New Nevada City Court	10	4	4	2	0	\$54,946,000	\$5,380,969,000
	San Bernardino	Renovation and Addition to Needles Court	10	4	3	3	0	\$3,574,000	\$5,384,543,000
	San Diego	New Vista Court	10	4	3	2	1	\$79,595,000	\$5,464,138,000
	Humboldt	New Eureka Court	10	3	3	3	1	\$94,757,000	\$5,558,895,000
	Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Court - Phase 2	10	3	3	3	1	\$22,017,000	\$5,580,912,000
	San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Court	10	3	3	4	0	\$41,667,000	\$5,622,579,000
	San Diego	New Chula Vista Court	10	3	3	2	2	\$111,957,000	\$5,734,536,000
	San Luis Obispo	New Grover Court	10	3	5	2	0	\$13,000,000	\$5,747,536,000
	Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Court	9.5	5	2	2	0.5	\$13,493,000	\$5,761,029,000
	San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Court	9.5	4	3	2	0.5	\$55,230,000	\$5,816,259,000
	Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Court	9	4	1	4	0	\$107,902,000	\$5,924,161,000
	Inyo	New Bishop Court	9	4	4	1	0	\$11,322,000	\$5,935,483,000
	Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Court (JDel)	9	4	3	2	0	\$74,243,000	\$6,009,726,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Court (NC)	9	4	3	2	0	\$7,267,000	\$6,016,993,000
	Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Court	9	4	3	2	0	\$11,467,000	\$6,028,460,000
	San Mateo	Addition to Central San Mateo Court	9	4	3	2	0	\$5,074,000	\$6,033,534,000
	Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers	9	4	3	2	0	\$5,989,000	\$6,039,523,000
	Los Angeles	Addition to New East Los Angeles Criminal Court (E)	9	3	3	3	0	\$68,891,000	\$6,108,414,000
	Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	9	3	3	3	0	\$5,723,000	\$6,114,137,000
	Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Court	9	3	3	2	1	\$18,508,000	\$6,132,645,000
	Solano	Renovate Fairfield Old School – Phase Two	9	3	3	3	0	\$22,332,000	\$6,154,977,000
	San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Court	9	1	1	2	5	\$38,646,000	\$6,193,623,000
	Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Court	8.5	2	2	1	3.5	\$104,589,000	\$6,298,212,000
	Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Court	8.5	2	3	3	0.5	\$162,244,000	\$6,460,456,000
	Yuba	New Marysville Court	8.5	2	2	3	1.5	\$46,949,000	\$6,507,405,000

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
Project Priority Groups
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Project Priority Group	County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)	Cumulative Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Medium Need	San Bernardino	Renovation of Joshua Tree Courthouse	8	4	2	2	0	\$3,122,000	\$6,510,527,000
	San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Court	8	4	2	2	0	\$10,823,000	\$6,521,350,000
	Trinity	New Weaverville Court	8	4	3	1	0	\$10,593,000	\$6,531,943,000
	Alameda	New East County Hall of Justice	8	3	3	2	0	\$106,300,000	\$6,638,243,000
	Fresno	New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Court	8	3	3	2	0	\$5,224,000	\$6,643,467,000
	Humboldt	New Garberville Court	8	3	3	2	0	\$5,902,000	\$6,649,369,000
	Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinquency Court	8	3	3	2	0	\$3,553,000	\$6,652,922,000
	Marin	New Marin Civic Center Court - North	8	3	3	2	0	\$63,035,000	\$6,715,957,000
	Napa	Renovate Napa Juvenile Court	8	3	3	2	0	\$3,583,000	\$6,719,540,000
	San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Court	8	3	3	2	0	\$163,427,000	\$6,882,967,000
	Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Court	8	3	3	2	0	\$4,716,000	\$6,887,683,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Court (SW)	8	2	3	3	0	\$25,439,000	\$6,913,122,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Court (C)	8	2	3	3	0	\$40,453,000	\$6,953,575,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Court (W)	8	2	3	3	0	\$26,123,000	\$6,979,698,000
	Humboldt	New Hoopa Court	8	1	4	3	0	\$5,479,000	\$6,985,177,000
	Riverside	Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)	8	1	1	1	5	\$127,349,000	\$7,112,526,000
	Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Court (W Reg)	8	1	1	1	5	\$25,691,000	\$7,138,217,000
	San Bernardino	Addition to Juvenile Dependency Court	8	1	1	1	5	\$29,554,000	\$7,167,771,000
	Kern	Complete Bakersfield Juvenile Justice Center	7.5	1	2	1	3.5	\$608,000	\$7,168,379,000
	Riverside	New Indio Court (Desert Reg)	7.5	1	2	1	3.5	\$148,444,000	\$7,316,823,000
	Los Angeles	Addition to New Southeast Los Angeles Court (SE)	7	3	1	3	0	\$42,891,000	\$7,359,714,000
	San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Court	7	3	3	1	0	\$79,468,000	\$7,439,182,000
	San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Court	7	3	3	1	0	\$1,536,000	\$7,440,718,000
	San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Court	7	3	3	1	0	\$44,565,000	\$7,485,283,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Van Nuys Court East (NW)	7	2	2	3	0	\$49,790,000	\$7,535,073,000
	Riverside	New Blythe Court (Desert Reg)	7	2	4	1	0	\$21,990,000	\$7,557,063,000
	Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	7	2	3	1	1	\$18,668,000	\$7,575,731,000
	San Joaquin	New Lodi Court	7	2	3	2	0	\$22,582,000	\$7,598,313,000
	Santa Clara	New San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Court	7	2	2	3	0	\$51,386,000	\$7,649,699,000

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Sort by Score

Project Priority Group	County	Project Name	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)	Cumulative Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Low Need	Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Court	6.5	2	2	2	0.5	\$134,426,000	\$7,784,125,000
	Los Angeles	Addition to Alhambra Court (NE)	6	2	2	2	0	\$44,782,000	\$7,828,907,000
	Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Court (C)	6	2	2	2	0	\$146,164,000	\$7,975,071,000
	Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Court (E)	6	2	2	2	0	\$131,885,000	\$8,106,956,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Alhambra Court (NE)	6	2	2	2	0	\$13,184,000	\$8,120,140,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (C)	6	2	2	2	0	\$86,380,000	\$8,206,520,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona Court South (E)	6	2	2	2	0	\$27,310,000	\$8,233,830,000
	Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Court	6	2	2	2	0	\$57,712,000	\$8,291,542,000
	Riverside	Renovate Palm Springs Court (Desert Reg)	6	2	3	1	0	\$6,922,000	\$8,298,464,000
	Riverside	Renovate Riverside Historic Court (W Reg)	6	2	3	1	0	\$5,273,000	\$8,303,737,000
	San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Court	6	2	2	2	0	\$61,077,000	\$8,364,814,000
	Tehama	Addition to Red Bluff Court	6	2	3	1	0	\$10,119,000	\$8,374,933,000
	Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice	6	1	2	3	0	\$12,045,000	\$8,386,978,000
	Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Court (NE)	6	1	2	3	0	\$36,852,000	\$8,423,830,000
	Los Angeles	New Compton Court (SC)	6	1	2	3	0	\$61,906,000	\$8,485,736,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Court (SC)	6	1	2	3	0	\$28,059,000	\$8,513,795,000
	Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Court	6	1	2	1	2	\$2,249,000	\$8,516,044,000
	Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento William Ridgeway Family Court	5.5	1	1	1	2.5	\$7,579,000	\$8,523,623,000
	Colusa	New Colusa Court - North	5	1	3	1	0	\$13,216,000	\$8,536,839,000
	Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Court(W)	5	1	2	2	0	\$124,283,000	\$8,661,122,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Court (E)	5	1	2	2	0	\$29,751,000	\$8,690,873,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Court (SW)	5	1	2	2	0	\$9,635,000	\$8,700,508,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Court (SE)	5	1	2	2	0	\$11,833,000	\$8,712,341,000
	Los Angeles	Complete Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Court (N)	5	1	1	1	2	\$5,685,000	\$8,718,026,000
	Placer	New Auburn Court	5	1	3	1	0	\$34,452,000	\$8,752,478,000
	Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)	5	1	2	1	1	\$26,738,000	\$8,779,216,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Court (SE)	4	1	2	1	0	\$5,623,000	\$8,784,839,000
	Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Court (NV)	4	1	2	1	0	\$10,320,000	\$8,795,159,000
	San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice	4	1	2	1	0	\$1,918,000	\$8,797,077,000
	Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice	4	1	2	1	0	\$50,282,000	\$8,847,359,000
	Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Court (JD)	3	1	1	1	0	\$106,323,000	\$8,953,682,000
	Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Juvenile Justice Center	3	1	1	1	0	\$4,975,000	\$8,958,657,000
	San Mateo	Addition to San Mateo Juvenile Court	3	1	1	1	0	\$1,659,000	\$8,960,316,000

Total \$8,960,316,000

Notes:

1. Access to Court Services is defined as relative deficiency in judicial resources in each project using information provided by each court.
2. For courts with projects recently completed, under construction, with pending funding from the county, or approved by the Judicial Council, no additional projects are proposed for FY 07-08 funding. Only one project is proposed for FY 07-08 funding for courts that have several projects scoring 12.5 or higher points.
3. Projects are sorted by total score, then by security score, and finally by alphabetical order of county names.

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County	Project Name	Project Priority Group	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Alameda	Addition to Wiley W. Manuel Court	High	9	4	1	4	0	\$107,902,000
Alameda	New East County Hall of Justice	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$106,300,000
Alameda	Renovate Hayward Hall of Justice	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$12,045,000
Alpine	New Markleeville Court	Critical	11	5	4	2	0	\$7,179,000
Butte	New North Butte County Court	Immediate	16	5	4	2	5	\$22,886,000
Calaveras	New San Andreas Court	Immediate	14.5	5	4	4	1.5	\$27,392,000
Colusa	New Colusa Court - North	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$13,216,000
Contra Costa	New North Concord Court	Immediate	14	4	3	3	4	\$83,816,000
Del Norte	Addition to Crescent City Court	High	10	4	3	2	1	\$20,538,000
El Dorado	New Placerville Court	Critical	11	5	3	3	0	\$37,564,000
Fresno	New Selma Regional Justice Center	Immediate	16	5	3	3	5	\$63,226,000
Fresno	Renovate Fresno County Court	Immediate	16	5	3	3	5	\$59,277,000
Fresno	New Clovis Court	Immediate	15	5	3	2	5	\$31,136,000
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Court	High	8.5	2	2	1	3.5	\$104,589,000
Fresno	New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Court	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$5,224,000
Glenn	Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Court	High	9.5	5	2	2	0.5	\$13,493,000
Humboldt	New Eureka Court	High	10	3	3	3	1	\$94,757,000
Humboldt	New Garberville Court	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$5,902,000
Humboldt	New Eureka Juvenile Delinquency Court	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$3,553,000
Humboldt	New Hoopa Court	Medium	8	1	4	3	0	\$5,479,000
Imperial	New El Centro Family Court	Immediate	13.5	5	4	4	0.5	\$21,905,000
Imperial	Addition to El Centro Court	Critical	12	5	3	4	0	\$70,228,000
Imperial	Renovate El Centro Court	Critical	12	5	3	4	0	\$17,851,000
Imperial	Renovate El Centro Court - Phase 2	Critical	12	5	3	4	0	\$2,001,000
Imperial	Addition to Calexico Court	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$4,965,000
Inyo	New Bishop Court	High	9	4	4	1	0	\$11,322,000
Kern	Renovate Bakersfield Court	Immediate	14	3	3	3	5	\$646,000
Kern	New Mojave Court	Immediate	13.5	5	4	2	2.5	\$16,625,000
Kern	New Ridgecrest Court	Immediate	13	5	4	1	3	\$10,198,000
Kern	New Delano Court	Critical	12	2	3	2	5	\$17,113,000
Kern	New Taft Court	Critical	11.5	2	4	2	3.5	\$10,592,000
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Court	Critical	10.5	3	3	3	1.5	\$87,956,000
Kern	Addition to Bakersfield Court - Phase 2	High	10	3	3	3	1	\$22,017,000
Kern	Complete Bakersfield Juvenile Justice Center	Medium	7.5	1	2	1	3.5	\$608,000
Kings	New Hanford Court	High	10	4	2	2	2	\$80,063,000
Lake	New Lakeport Court	Critical	12	5	4	2	1	\$30,138,000
Lake	New Clearlake Court	Critical	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$12,275,000
Lassen	New Susanville Court	Immediate	13.5	5	4	3	1.5	\$38,591,000

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Los Angeles	New Long Beach Court – Phase 1 (S)	Immediate	15	5	3	3	4	\$186,365,000
Los Angeles	New Long Beach Court – Phase 2 (S)	Immediate	15	5	3	3	4	\$65,634,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Lancaster Court (N)	Immediate	14	3	4	2	5	\$4,655,000
Los Angeles	Renovation of Santa Clarita Court (NV)	Immediate	13	3	3	2	5	\$5,154,000
Los Angeles	New Southeast Los Angeles Court (SE)	Immediate	13	2	3	3	5	\$98,535,000
Los Angeles	New Glendale Court (NC)	Critical	11.5	4	3	2	2.5	\$83,441,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Mental Health Court (MH)	Critical	11	4	3	2	2	\$30,886,000
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Civil and Family Court (C)	High	10	4	3	3	0	\$756,737,000
Los Angeles	New Eastlake Juvenile Court (JDel)	High	10	4	4	2	0	\$36,688,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Central Juvenile Court (JDel)	High	9	4	3	2	0	\$74,243,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Burbank Court (NC)	High	9	4	3	2	0	\$7,267,000
Los Angeles	Addition to New East Los Angeles Criminal Court (E)	High	9	3	3	3	0	\$68,891,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Torrance Court (SW)	Medium	8	2	3	3	0	\$25,439,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Metropolitan Court (C)	Medium	8	2	3	3	0	\$40,453,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Monica Court (W)	Medium	8	2	3	3	0	\$26,123,000
Los Angeles	Addition to New Southeast Los Angeles Court (SE)	Medium	7	3	1	3	0	\$42,891,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Van Nuys Court East (NW)	Medium	7	2	2	3	0	\$49,790,000
Los Angeles	Addition to Alhambra Court (NE)	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$44,782,000
Los Angeles	New Downtown Los Angeles Criminal Court (C)	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$146,164,000
Los Angeles	New East District Criminal Court (E)	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$131,885,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Alhambra Court (NE)	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$13,184,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Clara Shortridge Foltz Criminal Justice Center (C)	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$86,380,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Pomona Court South (E)	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$27,310,000
Los Angeles	Addition to Pasadena Main Court (NE)	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$36,852,000
Los Angeles	New Compton Court (SC)	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$61,906,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Compton Court (SC)	Low	6	1	2	3	0	\$28,059,000
Los Angeles	New West Los Angeles Criminal Court(W)	Low	5	1	2	2	0	\$124,283,000
Los Angeles	Renovate El Monte Court (E)	Low	5	1	2	2	0	\$29,751,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Los Angeles Airport Court (SW)	Low	5	1	2	2	0	\$9,635,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Whittier Court (SE)	Low	5	1	2	2	0	\$11,833,000
Los Angeles	Complete Michael D. Antonovich Antelope Valley Court (N)	Low	5	1	1	1	2	\$5,685,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Bellflower Court (SE)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$5,623,000
Los Angeles	Renovate San Fernando Court (NV)	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$10,320,000
Los Angeles	New Los Angeles Juvenile Dependency Court (JD)	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$106,323,000

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Madera	New Madera Court	Immediate	17	5	4	4	4	\$121,482,000
Marin	New Marin Civic Center Court - North	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$63,035,000
Mariposa	New Mariposa Court	Critical	12	4	5	3	0	\$18,893,000
Mendocino	New Ukiah Court	Critical	11	5	3	3	0	\$31,918,000
Merced	Addition to New Merced Court	Immediate	15	4	3	3	5	\$31,060,000
Merced	New Los Banos Court	Immediate	13	3	3	2	5	\$16,117,000
Modoc	Addition to Alturas Barclay Justice Center	High	9	3	3	3	0	\$5,723,000
Mono	Renovate Bridgeport Court	Critical	12	5	4	3	0	\$738,000
Monterey	New King City Court	Immediate	17	5	4	3	5	\$17,335,000
Monterey	Addition to Salinas Court	Critical	10.5	3	2	3	2.5	\$33,846,000
Monterey	New Monterey Bay Civil and Family Court	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$57,712,000
Napa	Renovate Napa Juvenile Court	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$3,583,000
Nevada	New Truckee Court	High	10	5	3	2	0	\$19,177,000
Nevada	New Nevada City Court	High	10	4	4	2	0	\$54,946,000
Orange	Addition to Laguna Niguel Court	Immediate	15	4	3	3	5	\$47,657,000
Orange	Addition to Fullerton Court	Critical	10.5	4	2	2	2.5	\$44,766,000
Orange	Renovate Newport Beach Court	High	9	4	3	2	0	\$11,467,000
Orange	Addition to Santa Ana Court	Low	6.5	2	2	2	0.5	\$134,426,000
Placer	Addition to Roseville Court	Immediate	17	5	4	3	5	\$15,818,000
Placer	New Tahoe Area Court	Immediate	17	4	5	3	5	TBD
Placer	New Auburn Court	Low	5	1	3	1	0	\$34,452,000
Plumas	New Quincy Court	Critical	11	5	4	2	0	\$23,331,000
Riverside	New Riverside Mid-County Region Court	Immediate	16	5	3	3	5	\$27,677,000
Riverside	New Indio Juvenile Court (Desert Reg)	Immediate	16	5	5	1	5	\$15,231,000
Riverside	New Temecula Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Immediate	14	5	3	1	5	\$16,737,000
Riverside	Addition to Corona Court (W Reg)	Immediate	14	4	2	3	5	\$14,473,000
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Juvenile Court (W Reg)	Immediate	13	3	4	1	5	\$15,299,000
Riverside	New Western Regional Traffic and Small Claims Court (W Reg)	Immediate	13	3	3	2	5	\$25,069,000
Riverside	Addition to Hemet Court (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Critical	12	3	3	1	5	\$15,357,000
Riverside	Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$127,349,000
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Family Law Court (W Reg)	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$25,691,000
Riverside	New Indio Court (Desert Reg)	Medium	7.5	1	2	1	3.5	\$148,444,000
Riverside	New Blythe Court (Desert Reg)	Medium	7	2	4	1	0	\$21,990,000
Riverside	Renovate Palm Springs Court (Desert Reg)	Low	6	2	3	1	0	\$6,922,000
Riverside	Renovate Riverside Historic Court (W Reg)	Low	6	2	3	1	0	\$5,273,000
Riverside	Addition to Riverside Hall of Justice (W Reg)	Low	5	1	2	1	1	\$26,738,000

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
Project Priority Groups
August 25, 2006
Sort by Court

County	Project Name	Project Priority Group	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Sacramento	New Sacramento Criminal Court	Immediate	14.5	5	3	3	3.5	\$229,584,000
Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Court	Critical	11	5	3	3	0	\$182,153,000
Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Carol Miller Justice Center	Medium	7	2	3	1	1	\$18,668,000
Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento William Ridgeway Family Court	Low	5.5	1	1	1	2.5	\$7,579,000
Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Juvenile Justice Center	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$4,975,000
San Benito	New Hollister Court	Immediate	15	5	4	4	2	\$27,931,000
San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Court	Immediate	17	5	3	4	5	\$123,940,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Joshua Tree Court	Immediate	13	4	2	2	5	\$11,338,000
San Bernardino	New High Desert Court	Critical	11	1	3	2	5	\$121,055,000
San Bernardino	Renovation and Addition to Needles Court	High	10	4	3	3	0	\$3,574,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Court	High	9	1	1	2	5	\$38,646,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Juvenile Dependency Court	Medium	8	1	1	1	5	\$29,554,000
San Bernardino	Renovation of Joshua Tree Courthouse	Medium	8	4	2	2	0	\$3,122,000
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Meadowlark Juvenile Court	Critical	12	5	4	3	0	\$18,025,000
San Diego	New Central San Diego Court	Critical	12	5	3	4	0	\$330,737,000
San Diego	New Vista Court	High	10	4	3	2	1	\$79,595,000
San Diego	New San Diego Traffic/Small Claims Court	High	10	3	3	4	0	\$41,667,000
San Diego	New Chula Vista Court	High	10	3	3	2	2	\$111,957,000
San Diego	Renovation and Addition to El Cajon Court	Low	6	2	2	2	0	\$61,077,000
San Diego	Renovate San Diego Hall of Justice	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$1,918,000
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Court	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$163,427,000
San Francisco	New San Francisco Family Court	Medium	7	3	3	1	0	\$79,468,000
San Francisco	Renovate San Francisco Civic Center Court	Medium	7	3	3	1	0	\$1,536,000
San Joaquin	New South San Joaquin County Court	Immediate	15	4	3	3	5	\$49,710,000
San Joaquin	New Stockton Court	Immediate	13.5	5	3	3	2.5	\$72,738,000
San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center	Critical	11.5	5	4	1	1.5	\$3,452,000
San Joaquin	Renovate Stockton Court	Critical	11	5	3	3	0	\$31,893,000
San Joaquin	New Lodi Court	Medium	7	2	3	2	0	\$22,582,000
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Court	High	10	3	5	2	0	\$13,000,000
San Luis Obispo	New San Luis Obispo Court	High	9.5	4	3	2	0.5	\$55,230,000
San Mateo	Addition to Central San Mateo Court	High	9	4	3	2	0	\$5,074,000
San Mateo	Renovation and Addition to South San Francisco Court	Medium	8	4	2	2	0	\$10,823,000
San Mateo	Renovate Redwood City Court	Medium	7	3	3	1	0	\$44,565,000
San Mateo	Addition to San Mateo Juvenile Court	Low	3	1	1	1	0	\$1,659,000

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
Project Priority Groups
August 25, 2006
Sort by Court

County	Project Name	Project Priority Group	Total Score	Security	Over-crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Santa Barbara	Renovation and Addition to Santa Barbara Figueroa Court	Immediate	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	\$36,391,000
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Jury Assembly	Critical	11	5	3	3	0	\$518,000
Santa Barbara	Addition to Santa Maria Lewellen Justice Center	Critical	10.5	5	2	3	0.5	\$34,273,000
Santa Barbara	Renovate Santa Barbara Historic Anacapa Court	High	10	5	2	3	0	\$4,879,000
Santa Barbara	New Santa Barbara Juvenile Court	Medium	8	3	3	2	0	\$4,716,000
Santa Clara	New Mountain View Court	Critical	11	5	3	3	0	\$76,394,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Family Resources Court	Critical	11	5	3	3	0	\$158,089,000
Santa Clara	Addition to San Jose Civil Court	High	10	5	2	3	0	\$98,979,000
Santa Clara	Renovation and Addition to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Court	High	8.5	2	3	3	0.5	\$162,244,000
Santa Clara	New San Jose Traffic and Small Claims Court	Medium	7	2	2	3	0	\$51,386,000
Santa Cruz	Addition to Santa Cruz Court	High	9	3	3	2	1	\$18,508,000
Shasta	New Redding Court	Immediate	14	5	3	3	3	\$116,528,000
Sierra	New Downieville Court	Critical	12	5	4	3	0	\$7,636,000
Siskiyou	New Yreka Court	Critical	12	5	3	4	0	\$28,151,000
Siskiyou	New Siskiyou Service Centers	High	9	4	3	2	0	\$5,989,000
Solano	Renovation and Addition to Fairfield Old Solano Courthouse	Immediate	14	3	3	3	5	\$17,812,000
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Hall of Justice/Law & Justice Center	Critical	11.5	3	3	3	2.5	\$3,822,000
Solano	New South Wing and Renovation of Fairfield Old School – Phase One	Critical	10.5	3	3	3	1.5	\$63,569,000
Solano	Renovate Fairfield Old School – Phase Two	High	9	3	3	3	0	\$22,332,000
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Criminal Court	Immediate	14.5	5	3	4	2.5	\$130,564,000
Sonoma	New Santa Rosa Family and Civil Court	Immediate	12.5	5	3	3	1.5	\$120,072,000
Sonoma	Renovate Santa Rosa Hall of Justice	Critical	12	5	3	4	0	\$9,324,000
Stanislaus	New Modesto Court	Immediate	14	4	3	2	5	\$31,418,000
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Court	Critical	12	4	3	2	3	\$31,418,000
Stanislaus	Addition to Modesto Juvenile Court	Critical	10.5	2	4	2	2.5	\$3,452,000
Stanislaus	New Turlock Court	High	10	5	4	1	0	\$34,892,000
Sutter	New Yuba City Court	Immediate	13.5	5	4	2	2.5	\$55,323,000
Tehama	New Red Bluff Court	Immediate	13	5	3	3	2	\$17,358,000
Tehama	Addition to Red Bluff Court	Low	6	2	3	1	0	\$10,119,000
Trinity	New Weaverville Court	Medium	8	4	3	1	0	\$10,593,000
Tulare	New Porterville Court	Immediate	15.5	5	4	3	3.5	\$62,452,000
Tulare	Renovation and Addition to Visalia Court	Immediate	13	5	3	2	3	\$136,711,000
Tulare	Renovate Visalia Juvenile Court	Low	6	1	2	1	2	\$2,249,000
Tuolumne	New Sonora Court	Immediate	12.5	5	4	3	0.5	\$40,642,000

Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan
Project Priority Groups
August 25, 2006
Sort by Court

County	Project Name	Project Priority Group	Total Score	Security	Over- crowding	Physical Condition	Access to Court Services (1)	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Ventura	New Ventura East County Court	Critical	11	4	1	1	5	\$88,935,000
Ventura	Renovate Ventura Hall of Justice	Low	4	1	2	1	0	\$50,282,000
Yolo	New Woodland Court	Immediate	12.5	5	3	3	1.5	\$113,232,000
Yolo	New Yolo County Juvenile Court	Critical	11	5	3	3	0	\$6,396,000
Yuba	New Marysville Court	High	8.5	2	2	3	1.5	\$46,949,000
Total								\$8,960,316,000

Notes:

1. Access to Court Services is defined as relative deficiency in judicial resources in each project using information provided by each court.
2. For courts with projects recently completed, under construction, with pending funding from the county, or approved by the Judicial Council, no additional projects are proposed for FY 07-08 funding. Only one project is proposed for FY 07-08 funding for courts that have several projects scoring 12.5 or higher points.
3. Projects are sorted by alphabetical order of county names, then total score, and then by security score.

Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects
Summary of Comments on First Circulation Draft:
March 13–April 10, 2006, Comment Period

21 entities responded: 17 courts, 2 counties, 1 municipality, and 1 organization (Council of CA County Law Libraries)

5 agree (Los Angeles, San Diego, San Joaquin, Monterey, San Mateo)
15 agree, with modifications
1 not in agreement (Imperial)

1. Process and Training Issues

1.1 *Change in methodology damages credibility of court with county government and informed citizens.*

Issue raised by: Imperial¹

AOC Response: New project groups should be more defensible in efforts to educate the public and the Legislature on the need for court improvements and funding for court capital-outlay projects.

1.2 *Process did not provide a forum for discussion of this proposal.*

Issue raised by: Kern, Glenn, Tamara Lynn Beard (Court Executives Advisory Committee chair)

AOC Response: AOC will schedule a statewide conference call/broadcast possibly with real-time Q&A in early May, in order to present the proposed methodology and answer questions from the courts. AOC staff attended the three regional meetings in May and answered questions about the proposed methodology.

2. Allocation of Priority/Funding Should Be Based on Size of County

2.1 *Funds should be allocated in proportion to county size/case filings, etc.*

Issue raised by: County of Los Angeles

AOC Response: AOC staff presented to the Interim Court Facilities Panel (the panel) an option that would allocate funds to each court based on relative population, and this notion was rejected based on finding that inadequate funds could be allocated to counties with relatively higher needs or vice versa.

¹ Names given throughout are of courts, unless a county, city, or organization is specified.

3. Data Is Old and Inconsistent, May Not Relate to Why Project Is Meritorious

3.1 *Data on physical conditions, security, and overcrowding not consistent. Do not use updated information on overcrowding for only those courts that have provided information through the transfer process—use either all old or all new.*

Orange raises concerns about data on Security and Physical Condition that may not provide reliable measures of need for a capital-outlay project, given that some problems can be addressed by facility modification projects or change in operations.

Issue raised by: San Bernardino, Orange

AOC Response: The methodology relies on available data, which is relatively consistent and reliable. AOC staff circulated data for review by courts in second comment period and made adjustments to ratings where appropriate, based on specific court comments (see Summary of Comments on Second Circulation Draft).

The AOC intends to address critical physical condition and security issues in transferred buildings with available funds for facility modifications.

AOC presented to the panel an option to eliminate the Building Security component—one of the three components of the Security Criterion—because some building security issues can be addressed by either equipment or staffing changes. The AOC has submitted a funding request for a total of 97 new screening stations—\$13.5 million for staff and \$2.9 million for equipment—which is included in the Governor’s budget and pending legislative approval at this time. The panel requested that staff incorporate this option into the methodology.

4. Methodology Uses Too Few Criteria

4.1 *Previous method factored in functional deficiencies and potential benefits from improved operational efficiency in the operation of new courthouses. New criteria ignore opportunities to improve service or reduce costs in the future.*

Issue raised by: Orange

AOC Response: Proposed methodology factors in security and overcrowding, which are the main functional issues for most courts. The proposed methodology also provides a way, through the use of the Economic Opportunity funding subcriteria, to consider operational cost savings and improved efficiencies.

5. **Weight of Overcrowding Criterion Should Be Increased Relative to Other Criteria**

5.1 *Increase weight of this criterion.*

Issue raised by: Orange

AOC Response: This comment was considered by the panel and rejected in favor of equal weights for each of the four criteria.

5.2 *Increase weight of this criterion for large buildings, in which overcrowding can be quite dangerous.*

Issue raised by: County of Los Angeles

AOC Response: This comment was considered by the panel and rejected in favor of equal weights for each of the criteria, regardless of building size. Security risks due to overcrowding are endured by the public and staff in all court facilities irrespective of size.

6. **Access-to-Court-Services Criterion—Various Issues**

6.1 *Access to Court Services—use of judicial deficiency on a countywide basis does not work for a large county, which has various access-to-justice issues in different parts of the county. Nor does it look at deficiencies by case type (Orange). Consider regional, district, or campus-level data. (County of Los Angeles suggests this—43 separate campuses.)*

Issue raised by: County of Los Angeles, Orange

AOC Response: Courts provided information on regional, district, or project level data on judicial deficiency during the comment period on the data (April 25–June 2) for inclusion in the evaluation of each project for the final list of ranked groups.

6.2 *Access to Court Services—unfair to small and medium-sized courts that operate out of inadequate courthouses; biased toward courts that need new judges, even if their courthouses are not in the worst condition.*

Issue raised by: Imperial, Santa Barbara

AOC Response: Two options were presented to the panel for their consideration:

- Measure criterion as proposed using regional, district, or project level data.
- Use to select projects for funding—add to funding subcriteria (Imperial's recommendation), and make it the first or second subcriterion.

The panel directed staff to measure access-to-court services as stated in Option 1 because this criterion relates directly to a primary Judicial Council goal.

6.3 *Consider relative need for new judgeships, but in a different way: use as a multiplier for the Overcrowding criterion.*

Issue raised by: Kern, seconded by Glenn

AOC Response: This concept was presented to the panel for consideration, although it does not resolve issue related to use of countywide data for large counties. The panel did not endorse this concept, which could complicate the methodology and its application to the evaluation of projects.

6.4 *Point system for Access to Court Services too compressed; suggest distribute on a curve.*

Issue raised by: Orange

AOC Response: The panel directed staff to maintain the proposed point system, which is easy to understand.

7. Seismic

7.1 *If proposed legislation is broadened to allow Seismic Risk Levels V, VI, and VII facilities to transfer to the state, then methodology is written too narrowly.*

Issue raised by: San Benito

AOC Response: Revise methodology to state that projects that replace or renovate a building with an uncorrected seismic condition will receive the maximum points for the Physical Condition criterion if legislation passes to allow the state to accept transfer of responsibility for or title to court facilities with an uncorrected seismic condition.

7.2 *Seismic condition of buildings should be considered now in creating ranked groups.*

Issue raised by: San Benito

AOC Response: Due to the confidential nature of seismic information, the AOC will not be able to publish such information until an overall agreement with the counties has been reached.

7.3 *Method does not adequately consider facilities located in close proximity to an active earthquake fault.*

Issue raised by: San Diego

AOC Response: The panel discussed the objectives of the capital-outlay plan and concluded that the methodology correctly identifies criteria that support the plan's objectives.

- 7.4** *Use current Seismic Risk Level rating developed by the Seismic Assessment program rather than future rating based on work planned by a county to correct seismic deficiencies. A court's project should not be penalized relative to other courts if the county remediates the seismic problem. What happens if a building transfers after being brought to a higher level for seismic condition? How does this work for a Level VI building that transfers later as a Level IV?*

Issue raised by: San Bernardino Court, City and County of San Bernardino

AOC Response: Maintain methodology as drafted, but clarify that current ratings from Seismic Assessment Program will be used at the time of creating the ranked groups. To address last question—it depends on how often projects are reranked.

8. Level 1 Buildings

- 8.1** *Modular/trailer courtrooms are very substandard and not given enough weight in method; suggest adding another funding subcriterion to give priority to projects that are replacing substandard modular/trailer courtrooms.*

Issue raised by: San Diego

AOC Response: Revise methodology to indicate that a subcriterion for funding is the replacement or consolidation of disparate, small, leased or owned space that corrects operational inefficiency for the court.

- 8.2** *Points (based on average) for Level 1 buildings underrates these inadequate facilities. Work with local courts to analyze these facilities and rate them.*

Issue raised by: Orange

AOC Response: The ratings of Level 1 buildings is inconsequential to the overall score of most projects, and therefore has little effect on most projects' placement within one of the five priority groups. The AOC does not view self-evaluation as leading to consistent statewide results. However, the data review process conducted during the second comment period provided each court with an opportunity to discuss with the AOC justifiable adjustments to ratings of Level 1 buildings. Several courts did address the ratings of Level 1 buildings during the second comment period and ratings were adjusted appropriately.

9. Funding Subcriteria

- 9.1** *No recommendation for funding until the building is transferred to state.*

Issue raised by: County of Los Angeles, Imperial, Sacramento

AOC Response: Modify methodology to indicate that the Judicial Council will consider the status of transfer from county jurisdiction to the state in approving funding requests. Given the 15–18 month lead-time, this is necessary to allow projects to proceed without unnecessary delays.

9.2 *No indication of method to be used for the “analysis” of the funding subcriteria. Are the courts authorized to actively seek out local “economic opportunities” and under what guidelines?*

Issue raised by: Santa Barbara, Sacramento, San Bernardino

AOC Response: The method articulates that the specific security ratings will be used as a funding subcriterion and that these ratings are readily available. However, the method is not prescriptive in the area of economic opportunity due to the inherent complexities of this subcriterion. The methodology will be clarified to indicate that not all economic opportunities involve soliciting cash or free land; encourage courts to explore creative operational efficiencies in refining the scope of their capital-outlay projects.

9.3 *Economic Opportunity should be considered as one of the main criteria, or moved up in priority within the subcriteria.*

Issue raised by: Orange, Alameda, El Dorado, San Bernardino, City and County of San Bernardino, County of Los Angeles
(assumed from their letter but not directly stated)

AOC Response: The panel directed staff to keep Economic Opportunity as a subcriterion for funding because it is complex to measure, but determined that the council would have more flexibility if it was considered along with the other two funding subcriteria, in no particular order.

9.4 *Including Economic Opportunity as a subcriterion for funding is unfair to small courts and courts that do not have ready access to a local funding source.*

Issue raised by: Mariposa, Kern

AOC Response: Economic Opportunities are important features of proposed projects due to limited funding.

9.5 *Replacing leased space for new judgeships: modify to include replacing any leased space as the third funding subcriterion.*

Issue raised by: Sacramento

AOC Response: Modify methodology as indicated in AOC response to Item 8.1.

10. Comments on Process Issues

10.1 *Results should be provided to courts prior to adoption of methodology, and RCP data and Judicial Deficiency data needs to be reviewed with the courts.*

Issue raised by Santa Barbara: Results should be provided to courts prior to method adoption.

Issue raised by Sacramento, San Benito, Santa Barbara, Tulare, City and County of San Bernardino, County of Los Angeles: Data should be reviewed by courts. :

AOC Response: Data and draft project scores were sent to courts for their review (April 25 to June 2) for a 5½-week comment period.

10.2 *Dispute resolution process should be established for results and funding recommendations.*

Issue raised by: Tulare, Monterey

AOC Response: The panel discussed this issue and decided against establishing an appeal process for either the results (ranked project groups) or funding recommendations.

10.3 *How will courts remain involved and participatory in the overall process? How can courts better understand the process?*

Issue raised by: Monterey

AOC Response: AOC staff made significant progress in describing the methodology and funding process with courts during the second comment period. Overall processes will be determined when the panel and Court Facilities Transitional Task Force develop future governance policies. At that time, courts can offer suggestions on such issues for consideration by the panel and task force.

10.4 *Periodic reranking is necessary to capture changing access to justice issues.*

Issue raised by: County of Los Angeles

AOC Response: The Judicial Council may request the AOC to update rankings on a periodic basis.

10.5 *Disallowing substitutions does not allow for common-sense adjustments.*

Issue raised by: County of Los Angeles

AOC Response: The panel discussed this issue and is confident that the data review process undertaken in the second comment period resolved any project priority or sequencing issues on a court-by-court basis.

11. Eligible Projects

11.1 *Sacramento requests that it maintain the William R. Ridgeway Family Court project, which scored zero in a previous procedure, on the list of projects to be prioritized. The project is planned to house 3 of the 14 proposed new judgeships planned for Sacramento in the Governor's proposed budget.*

Issue raised by: Sacramento

AOC Response: Keep project on this list of projects to be prioritized, even though the project renovates a newly constructed building. The building will need to be renovated to accommodate the three new judges, after noncourt functions are moved out of the building.

11.2 *Sacramento requests that it eliminate two of the original projects on the list (the New Court Administration Building project and the Gordon D. Schaber Addition and Renovation project). These two projects were recommended for deletion during the substitution process, because the court feels that it would be much more cost-effective to incorporate the requirements of those two projects into the New Criminal Courts Building project, instead of spending money on a separate administration facility and on the existing courthouse (which has numerous ADA, space, asbestos, and other issues and is earmarked in the Master Plan to be abandoned by 2022).*

Issue raised by: Sacramento

AOC Response: Eliminate requested projects and resize and rebudget the New Criminal Court project in phases when project is eligible for funding.

11.3 *Master plans should be updated to confirm projects for each court before prioritizing list of projects.*

Issue raised by: Sacramento

AOC Response: The AOC does not anticipate the need to substantially change the project list. As outlined in the methodology, the AOC will confirm the size and budget of each project (beginning with those in the Immediate Need group) in collaboration with each court.

12. Issues Resolved Directly With Court During First Comment Period

- 12.1** *Merced was confused about how its projects for downtown Merced had been altered based on the funding for and scope of the project now in construction. AOC staff clarified that all future phases of downtown Merced have been combined into one project, to be evaluated under the proposed methodology.*
- 12.2** *Glenn was concerned that the Renovation and Addition to Willows Historic Court was not going to be evaluated. AOC staff clarified that this project would be evaluated under the proposed methodology.*
- 12.3** *Sacramento is concerned that that there needs to be a coordinated review of ALL projects (whether facilities modifications or capital-outlay) to ensure optimum use of limited funding. AOC staff discussed this with Chuck Robuck, Court Facilities and General Services Manager, on April 5, 2006 and provided assurance that the AOC will conduct a coordinated review of both types of projects to ensure the best use of available funding.*
- 12.4** *San Bernardino was concerned that the Joshua Tree project was being removed from the list. AOC staff discussed this at a meeting in San Bernardino on March 23 and confirmed that the project will be evaluated under the proposed methodology.*

Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects
Summary of Comments on Second Circulation Draft:
April 25–June 2, 2006, Comment Period

43 courts responded.

7 agree (Marin, Mendocino, Mono, San Benito, San Joaquin, Tulare, and Yuba)
36 agree, with modifications
0 not in agreement (Imperial)

Summary of Comment Period

On April 25, 2006, AOC staff sent an e-mail to each court with the following information:

- Cover letter signed by Judge Strauss and Judge Garcia;
- Second circulation draft of the Judicial Council report and attached proposed methodology dated April 24, 2006, showing tracked changes based on the direction that the panel provided to staff at the April 20, 2006, meeting;
- Draft Preliminary Project Scores—sorted by score and by court—based on four criteria using courtwide Access to Court Services data; and
- A court-specific data package presenting a request for an allocation of Access to Court Services data by project, Capital Project Evaluation Data sheets for each proposed capital project, and a document that describes the definitions and sources of data for the Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition ratings used to determine the scores for each of these criteria.

Soon after the courts received the April 25, 2006, e-mail, some courts requested that additional capital-outlay projects (projects)—identified in the master plans but not included in the distributed list of projects—be included in the trial court capital-outlay plan (the plan) and be evaluated using the proposed methodology. Staff sent an e-mail on May 15, 2006, requesting that the courts send the AOC their list of such projects. Staff also requested the courts reconsider whether any projects should be removed from the plan, given the prospect for continued limited funding.

Staff took the following initiatives during and after the comment period, which closed on June 2, 2006:

1. Staff discussed all questions, general comments, and specific comments with each of the 36 courts that responded with an indication of agreement with use of the data only if it is modified, as specified in detailed comments. These conference calls involved one or more of the court executive officer (CEO), presiding judge, other judges, and facilities managers of each court. These calls were beneficial to the courts, providing a forum for AOC staff to describe the data used to evaluate each project and to answer each court's detailed questions about the data, the proposed methodology, and the process by which the panel considers their comments. These calls also allowed the AOC to assist the courts in drafting directed comments that enhanced AOC's ability to quickly make

specific recommended changes to the data. Only three courts submitted comments to the AOC that had not been discussed before submission of comments. Staff contacted these courts after the close of the comment period, to discuss their specific concerns and assist them in refining their comments as necessary.

2. Kim Davis and Kelly Popejoy attended three regional meetings in May 2006—in San Francisco for the Bay Area/Northern Coastal Region, in Burbank for the Southern Region, and in Sacramento for the Northern/Central Region—to answer questions on the proposed methodology and the data used to evaluate each project.
3. Before the close of the comment period, staff reminded selected courts to contact AOC staff to discuss the allocation of current and needed judgeships.
4. Based on a specific request from the Butte County CEO—regarding the recalculation of the overall building condition component of the Physical Condition rating whenever one or more of the 12 subcomponents was changed—staff reviewed the 2004 Review of Capital Project (RCP)—Prioritization rating for the overall physical condition component of the Physical Condition criterion for all buildings affected by a project in the plan.

For the 10 courts requesting that a total of 12 additional projects be added to the capital-outlay plan, AOC staff performed the following: requested each court to provide an allocation of current and needed judges (as needed), evaluated these projects, distributed the preliminary scores to these courts, and requested their comments by June 16, 2006. No comments were received on the evaluation of any of these projects.

Below is a summary of the information the AOC received during the comment period.

Summary of Comments

The AOC received comments from 43 courts, which represents 75 percent of all the trial courts. Below is a statistical summary of court comments. Of these 43 courts responding, 7 courts agreed with use of the data as presented, and 36 courts indicated they agreed with use of the data only if it was modified based on their detailed comments. No responding courts disagreed with the AOC's application of the data to the proposed methodology.

Six courts raised specific issues with the proposed prioritization methodology issues, which are highlighted under "General Comments" in the descriptive summary of all comments received from the 43 responding courts, provided as Attachment A1.

Of all the comments discussed with the courts during and after the comment period, AOC staff concurs with the comments and recommends that ratings be changed based on the submitted comments. AOC staff finds that comments related to certain conditions at only four buildings should not result in a rating change, because of either insufficient information (e.g., the county is still investigating the cause of the condition) or a lack of clear standards on the level of improvement required. A description of the comments related to these conditions is provided as Attachment A2.

The proposed methodology relies on a minimum of 9 specific data items for each project, related to the affected building; its size; ratings for security, overcrowding, and physical condition; and allocation of judgeship need. For the 172 projects distributed for review on April 25, approximately 2,620 data items were assembled. As presented in Table 1 below, courts provided approximately 280 specific comments on the four main data items: the size of buildings affected by each project and the evaluation of Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition. These comments represent only 11 percent of all data items assembled for all projects. Over three-quarters of comments received were on the ratings for either Security or Physical Condition.

While most of the comments involved a request to increase a specific rating for one of the components of the Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition criteria, seven courts—Humboldt, Monterey, Nevada, Orange, San Bernardino, San Mateo and Sacramento—requested a reduction in a rating due to changed conditions or inconsistency in the data. In a few instances, courts also requested a change to the list of buildings affected by the projects to reflect updated or correct information. As indicated above, every specific comment was discussed with each court before or after receiving their written comments.

Table 1:
Profile of Comments on Data Used to Evaluate
Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition Criteria

Data	Data Items for Projects (291 buildings affected)	Specific Comments Received	Percent of Data Items	Percent of Comments Received
Building Size.....	291	40	14%	14%
Security	582	105	18%	37%
Overcrowding	291	27	9%	9%
Physical Condition	873	112	13%	40%
Total.....	2,037	284	14%	100%

In some cases, changes to ratings for Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition did not change the points assigned to these criteria, due to the point spread for each of the possible 1–5 points.

The courts requested that a total of 12 additional projects be added to the capital-outlay plan and that 3 projects be removed from the plan. San Bernardino also requested that two projects—the New San Bernardino Court and the Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Court, each of which would be accomplished in two or three phases—be combined into one project. Projects requested by the courts to be added to, deleted from, or combined in the plan are listed in Attachment B.

The AOC received from each court—having a current need for more judges and more than one project (either in the plan or approved for implementation using state, county, or combined funds)—a project-based allocation of current authorized judicial positions (AJP) and assessed judgeship needs (AJN), in order to determine project-based need for new judgeships. These allocations are the basis for assigning Access-to-Court-Services points to each project, rather than assigning these points using the courtwide need for new judgeships for each project. A majority of the changes to overall project scores are the result of incorporating the project based

allocation of judgeship need, which affected 138 projects. The project-based allocation of currently needed judges results in project scores' increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. There are 65 projects that received zero Access-to-Court Services points based on this allocation.

Panel Actions

As recommended by AOC staff, the panel at its meeting on July 10, 2006, took the following actions to address the comments received on the data used for purposes of revising and implementing the proposed methodology:

1. Directed staff to accept the specific comments of the courts on Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition criteria, with only the exceptions noted in Attachment A2. Directed AOC staff to update the Capital Project Evaluation Data sheets for each proposed capital project based on the specific comments and provide these sheets to each court for their records in July 2006.
2. Directed staff to increase the overall physical condition component of the Physical Condition criterion ratings for several courts, based on the review of the 2004 RCP data and any previous or proposed changes to the evaluation of one of the 12 building systems that are the basis for this rating. This recommendation affects the ratings, but only some of the physical condition scores, for projects affected by 25 buildings.
3. Directed staff to include all projects requested to be added or combined by the courts—as presented in Attachment B—in the plan's project list. All projects but one—the San Luis Obispo - New Grover Court project—were described in the Facilities Master Plans completed in 2002–2003.
4. Directed staff to remove all 3 projects requested for deletion by the courts—as presented in Attachment B—from the plan's project list.
5. Directed staff to combine each of the multiple phases of the two San Bernardino projects into one project as presented in Attachment B. Similar to Sacramento's previous request—to combine three projects into one—any project that combines several projects may need to be funded in phases, depending on its size.
6. Directed staff to accept all project-based AJP and AJN allocations provided by the courts and their use as a basis for assigning Access-to-Court-Services points to each project.
7. Directed staff to modify the proposed methodology to allow greater flexibility in selecting projects for funding within each funding group. Modified section V.C. of the proposed methodology to read as follows (strikethrough indicates deletion):

C. Determination of Funding Requests if Funding is Limited

Should there be a lack of sufficient funding—within a given capital project funding cycle—to fund all qualifying Immediate Need, further project selection will be based on additional subcriteria. These subcriteria will be evaluated by AOC staff ~~in this order~~:

1. Rating for Security criterion;
2. Economic opportunity; and
3. Replacement or consolidation of disparate small, leased or owned space that corrects operational inefficiencies for the court.

...

8. Directed staff to modify the proposed methodology to include a description of the process of adding or deleting projects in the plan. AOC staff anticipates that courts will continue to request changes to the project list, which the circulation drafts of the methodology did not address. Recommended language is as follows:

VI. Process for Adding or Deleting Projects in the Trial Court Capital-Outlay Plan

If a court wishes to add or delete projects in the trial court capital-outlay plan, the court may submit a written request to the AOC, providing the project name, its description including size, number of courtrooms, and type of calendars planned, and its estimated costs with value date of the estimate. The AOC will present this information to the panel for their consideration. If the panel considers the request worthy, the panel will direct AOC staff to evaluate the project using this methodology and to include it in the appropriate project priority group for submission to the council at the time of the next update to the Judicial Branch Assembly Bill 1473 Five-Year Infrastructure Plan.

9. Directed staff to include a version of the “Data Definitions and Sources for Use in Proposed Prioritization Methodology for Trial Court Capital-Outlay Projects” in the proposed methodology, which was distributed to the courts with their data on April 25, 2006, and used as an essential reference during AOC calls with each court during discussions on their questions and comments. The proposed methodology document will stand alone in the future, with this material incorporated.

Attachments

The attachments to this document provide more detailed information on the courts' comments; the comments that were not incorporated into the revised ratings; the projects requested to be added to, deleted from, or combined in the capital-outlay plan; and the project-based allocation of judgeship needs.

A1: Summary of Trial Court Comments on Capital Project Evaluation Data

A2: Comments Not Incorporated Into Revised Ratings

B: Projects Requested to Be Added to, Deleted From, or Combined in the Capital-Outlay Plan,
Based on the First and Second Comment Periods

Attachment A1
Summary of Trial Court Comments on Capital Project Evaluation Data
April 25 to June 2, 2006, Comment Period

County	Data Review	Judge Need Allocation	Summary of Data Comments	General Comments
Alameda	Agree, with modifications	N/A	Add the <i>New East County Hall of Justice</i> to the list of capital-outlay projects.	None.
Butte	Agree, with modifications	N/A - One Project	The <i>New Chico Court</i> project is to be changed to: <i>New North Butte County Court</i> . Confirm Physical Condition score, due to reevaluation by master plan consultant.	None.
Contra Costa	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Delete <i>New Martinez Juvenile Court</i> —county is renovating the space/court will be occupying a new juvenile hall courtroom this year.	None.
Del Norte	Agree, with modifications	N/A - One Project	Request to reevaluate Security and Physical Condition ratings for <i>Building A1</i> , related to the <i>Addition to Crescent City Court</i> project.	None.
El Dorado	Agree, with modifications	N/A	Specific comments regarding the <i>Main Street Courthouse</i> and <i>Building C</i> . Comments made regarding the recent Reno court shooting incident and its relevance to window locations on the <i>Main Street Courthouse</i> .	None.
Fresno	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Reevaluate Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition ratings for 8 buildings affecting 3 projects. Specific comments regarding <i>New Selma Regional Justice Center</i> and <i>7 New Service Centers</i> (to be retitled: <i>New Selma Regional Justice Center</i>), <i>Ren. Fresno County Courthouse</i> , <i>New Clovis Courthouse</i> , <i>Ren. Fresno Juvenile Dependency</i> (retitle to: <i>New Fresno Juvenile Dependency Court</i>), and <i>Ren. Fresno N. Annex Jail Courts</i> (to be removed).	Trial courts should have the opportunity to prioritize their projects within their master plan; and provide updated info. on changes that may affect project rankings.
Humboldt	Agree, with modifications	Yes	<i>New Eureka Court</i> project: delete <i>Veteran's Memorial</i> . Confirm area calcs. for <i>Humboldt County Courthouse</i> . <i>New Garberville Court</i> project—reduce project score and use Level I ratings, due to its remote location and part-time use.	None.

Attachment A1
Summary of Trial Court Comments on Capital Project Evaluation Data
April 25 to June 2, 2006, Comment Period

County	Data Review	Judge Need Allocation	Summary of Data Comments	General Comments
Imperial	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Specific comments regarding <i>Imperial County Courthouse, Jail Court - El Centro Level 1, Juvenile Court - El Centro, and Calexico Court.</i> Remove <i>Renovate Winterhaven Court</i> project.	None.
Inyo	Agree, with modifications	N/A	Modify jud./staff circulation rating for <i>Building C1</i> ; building condition rating (HVAC and electrical components).	Disagree with using judicial need for additional judges, in order to evaluate access to court services—for example, space limitations in Bishop create limited access to court services.
Kern	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Add project—for construction of 2 new courtrooms, chambers, and staff offices—to build out of shelled space on the 3rd floor of the <i>Bakersfield Juvenile Justice Center</i> .	None.
Kings	Agree, with modifications	N/A - One Project	Add the <i>Lemoore Building</i> to the list affected by the project. Request to reevaluate the Security ratings of all 5 buildings and the Physical Condition ratings of the <i>Lemoore Building</i> . Space deficiencies of all buildings noted; AOC staff recommends no change (discussed with courts).	None.
Lake	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Specific comments regarding <i>New Lakeport Phase 1; Buildings A3, B1, and Z0; and New Southlake Phase 1.</i>	None.
Los Angeles	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Specific comments regarding security rating of the <i>New Long Beach Court</i> project. Reinstate the <i>Complete Michael Antonovich Antelope Valley Court (N)</i> project on the list of capital-outlay projects.	None.
Marin	Agree	N/A	None.	None.
Mendocino	Agree	N/A	Remove <i>Leggett Building</i> within <i>New Ukiah Project</i> , as it has been closed.	None.
Merced	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Modify ADA/Physical Condition and Life Safety/Physical Condition ratings relating to the <i>Addition to Merced Court</i> project.	None.

Attachment A1
Summary of Trial Court Comments on Capital Project Evaluation Data
April 25 to June 2, 2006, Comment Period

County	Data Review	Judge Need Allocation	Summary of Data Comments	General Comments
Mono	Agree	N/A	None.	None.
Monterey	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Add the <i>New King City Court</i> to the list of capital-outlay projects. Confirm AJP for court. Specific comments regarding <i>Buildings A1 and C1</i> . Clarification of scope of work for the county-funded <i>North Wing Remodel</i> project under construction.	None.
Nevada	Agree, with modifications	N/A	Request to adjust the Security rating of the <i>Superior Court in Truckee</i> . Request to adjust the Life and Safety Systems Rating in the <i>Nevada County Annex</i> .	None.
Orange	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Reducing Life Safety and ADA ratings at 3 facilities. Increasing Security Rating at 2 facilities. Court provided information on custody cages and emergency generators for each facility and on fire protection at <i>North Justice Center</i> .	Data by the task force and master plan consultants were brief and generally qualitative. Data regarding security and physical condition may not be appropriate for long-range capital planning, as physical and functional problems—such as ADA barriers or security screening—can be addressed through facility modifications or renovation.
Placer	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Court provided project-based allocation of judgeship needs.	None.
Riverside	Agree, with modifications	Yes	The <i>New Moreno Valley Court (W Reg)</i> project is to be renamed to: <i>Western Region Traffic & Small Claims Court</i> . The <i>Addition to Larson Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)</i> project is corrected to: <i>Addition to Southwest Justice Center (Mid-Cnty Reg)</i> . Security ratings changes requested for 4 buildings.	None.

Attachment A1
Summary of Trial Court Comments on Capital Project Evaluation Data
April 25 to June 2, 2006, Comment Period

County	Data Review	Judge Need Allocation	Summary of Data Comments	General Comments
Sacramento	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Add the <i>New Civil Court</i> to the list of capital-outlay projects. Specific comments on scoring and square footage for the <i>Renovate Sacramento Juvenile Justice Center</i> (due to completion of new facility) and <i>New Sacramento Criminal Court</i> projects.	At future dates, the court would like to add phases of projects to the trial court capital-outlay plan.
San Benito	Agree	N/A - One Project	None.	None.
San Bernardino	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Combine all phases of the <i>Downtown San Bernardino</i> project into the <i>New San Bernardino Court</i> project. Combine 2 phases of additions to the <i>Rancho Cucamonga Court</i> into one project. Add the <i>New High Desert Court</i> and the <i>Addition to Juvenile Dependency Court</i> to the list of capital-outlay projects. Request to reduce the guidelines area for the <i>Needles Court</i> . Request to reevaluate the Physical Condition rating for the <i>Joshua Tree Court</i> .	None.
San Diego	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Specific comments regarding the <i>New Central Courthouse</i> , <i>New Traffic/Small Claims Court</i> , <i>Renovate Meadowlark Juvenile Court</i> , and <i>New Vista Court</i> .	None.
San Francisco	Agree, with modifications	N/A	Add the <i>New Criminal Court</i> to the list of capital-outlay projects.	None.
San Joaquin	Agree	Yes	Add the <i>Renovate Juvenile Justice Center</i> to the list of capital-outlay projects.	None.
San Luis Obispo	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Add the <i>New Grover Court</i> to the list of capital-outlay projects. Court provided project-based allocation of judgeship needs with addition of second project.	None.
San Mateo	Agree, with modifications	N/A	A new Youth Services Center—to open in fall 2006—will replace the juvenile court. Therefore, this new building—rather than the existing juvenile branch facility—is affected by the <i>Addition to San Mateo Juvenile Court</i> project.	None.

Attachment A1
Summary of Trial Court Comments on Capital Project Evaluation Data
April 25 to June 2, 2006, Comment Period

County	Data Review	Judge Need Allocation	Summary of Data Comments	General Comments
Santa Barbara	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Request to reassign buildings affecting the downtown Santa Barbara projects.	Reconsider allowing local courts to rank/rerank its own projects based on local needs.
Santa Clara	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Specific comments in detailed chart concerning the requested modifications to Security, Overcrowding, and Physical Condition ratings for buildings affecting the following projects: <i>New Mountain View Court, New Family Resources Court, Ren. San Jose Traffic & Small Claims, Ren. & Add. to San Jose Criminal and Juvenile Court, and Add. to San Jose Civil Court.</i>	None.
Shasta	Agree, with modifications	N/A - One Project	Specific comments concerning the removal of certain buildings and the reevaluation of Security, Overcrowding, and ADA ratings.	None.
Siskiyou	Agree, with modifications	N/A	Remove the <i>Weed Satellite Court</i> and the <i>Family Courthouse</i> from the list of buildings affecting the <i>New Yreka Court</i> . Court provided information regarding the court's exchange of office space with the county government related to the lease of the <i>Family Courthouse</i> .	None.
Solano	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Specific comments on current building areas of <i>Hall of Justice</i> and <i>Law & Justice Center</i> . Incorporate project name changes, as listed in the 5-yr. Plan FY 07–08.	Court requests that the current master plan be updated to conform to current operating need and, in doing so, to reevaluate the master plan recommendation for the <i>Vallejo Courthouse</i> project.
Sonoma	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Specific comments regarding project affecting certain buildings and the reevaluation of the Security ratings for the <i>Hall of Justice</i> , which is affected by all 3 projects.	None.
Stanislaus	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Request to review the security and ADA scores for the <i>Modesto Courthouse/Juvenile Facility</i> , affecting the <i>Addition to Modesto Juvenile Court</i> .	None.

Attachment A1
Summary of Trial Court Comments on Capital Project Evaluation Data
April 25 to June 2, 2006, Comment Period

County	Data Review	Judge Need Allocation	Summary of Data Comments	General Comments
Tehama	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Assign the full AJN of 1.3 to the <i>New Red Bluff Court</i> project.	None.
Tulare	Agree	Yes	Court provided project-based allocation of judgeship needs.	None.
Tuolumne	Agree, with modifications	N/A - One Project	Request to reevaluate Security and Physical Condition ratings, related to the <i>New Sonora Court</i> project.	None.
Ventura	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Specific comments regarding the <i>East County Courthouse</i> and the <i>New Ventura East County Court</i> .	None.
Yolo	Agree, with modifications	Yes	Requested use of corrected 2001–2003 filings as basis for assessed judicial need of 15.7 positions. Specific comments on ratings for the <i>New Woodland Court</i> project.	None.
Yuba	Agree	N/A - One Project	None.	None.

Summary of Data Comments	
Agree.	7
Agree, with modifications.	36
Total # of Courts Responding	43

Attachment A2

Comments Not Incorporated Into Revised Ratings

The following conditions were reported to the AOC during the comment period, and staff discussed this information with each court. Because of lack of sufficient information or lack of firm standards, staff recommends *not* making changes to the ratings based on the following comments.

Orange County—West Justice Center, Central Justice Center, and Laguna Niguel Court

Generators

The court has experienced significant power outages at West Justice Center and Central Justice Center in the last few years. The outage at Central lasted several weeks and required the rental of a large, truck-mounted generator to resume normal court operations. A review of generator capacities and supported equipment, including life-safety related systems, found that several facilities had marginal or inadequate generating capacity. We believe that the generators at West Justice Center and Laguna Niguel Court are inadequate for emergency power for lights and exiting and therefore compromise life safety.

North Justice Center Fire Protection

Like other public buildings built under earlier codes, North Justice Center does not have automatic sprinklers and currently required life-safety equipment. A recent fire highlighted the fact that the current smoke detection equipment is not effective and the notification equipment is inadequate to alert safety personnel. We believe that the facility's fire detection, suppression, and notification equipment should be upgraded.

San Bernardino County—Joshua Tree Court

Floor is cracked at northeast end of public corridor. The cracks on wall and in the parking lot have been recently patched. Stress cracks on side walls are visible.

San Diego County—New Traffic/Small Claims Court

The county is currently investigating a structural problem that is causing cracks in the flooring in the sheriff's and court staff areas. And the facility is infested with termites and must be treated on a regular basis.

Santa Clara County—Traffic Court

All visible black mold was abated but the cause of the water damage has not yet been identified. It appears the underground water table may be seeping into the slab foundation. Further tests are under way (by the county) to confirm this assumption and determine how to mitigate the problem, if possible. According to an e-mail from the county, the water problem is coming either from a ruptured waterline or from the ground water level's being high enough to wick moisture up through the foundation.

Attachment B

Projects Requested to Be Added to, Deleted From, or Combined in the Capital-Outlay Plan, Based on the First and Second Comment Periods

Projects Requested to Be Added

County	Project Name	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Alameda	New East County Hall of Justice	\$106,300,000
Fresno	New Fresno Criminal Courthouse	\$104,589,000
Kern	Complete Bakersfield Juvenile Justice Center	\$608,000
Los Angeles	Renovate Santa Clarita Courthouse	\$5,154,000
Monterey	New King City Court	\$17,335,000
Sacramento	New Sacramento Civil Court	\$182,153,000
San Bernardino	New High Desert Court	\$121,055,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Juvenile Dependency Court	\$29,554,000
San Francisco	New San Francisco Criminal Court	\$163,427,000
San Joaquin	Renovate Juvenile Justice Center	\$3,452,000
San Luis Obispo	New Grover Court	\$13,000,000

Total Cost Added to Capital Program: **\$746,627,000**

Projects Requested to Be Deleted

County	Project Name	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
Contra Costa	New Martinez Juvenile Court	\$15,039,000
Imperial	Renovate Winterhaven Court	\$548,000
Madera	Renovate Madera Court	\$7,476,000
Fresno	Renovate Fresno North Jail Annex Court	\$3,042,000
Sacramento	Renovate Sacramento Gordon D. Schaber Court	\$19,353,000
Sacramento	New Sacramento Court Administration Building	\$56,195,000

Total Cost Deleted from Capital Program: **\$101,653,000**

Multiple-Phase Projects Requested to Be Combined

County	Project Name	Total Project Cost (Escalated to Jan 2006 Dollars)
San Bernardino	New San Bernardino Court	\$123,940,000
San Bernardino	Addition to Rancho Cucamonga Court	\$38,646,000

Notes:

1. The project cost for the New Grover Court was provided by the court, because the project was not included in the 2002 facilities master plan.
2. None of the additional phases of each of the two San Bernardino projects—requested to have all phases combined—are included in the costs above. The costs for both of these projects is the master plan estimate for the first phase only, escalated to January 2006 dollars. Prior to the submission of either project for funding, updated project costs will be prepared.